AVIATION

Claudius Dornier's forerunner of the jumbo jet took to the air in 1929

Frankfurter Rundschau
Unabhängige Tageszeitung

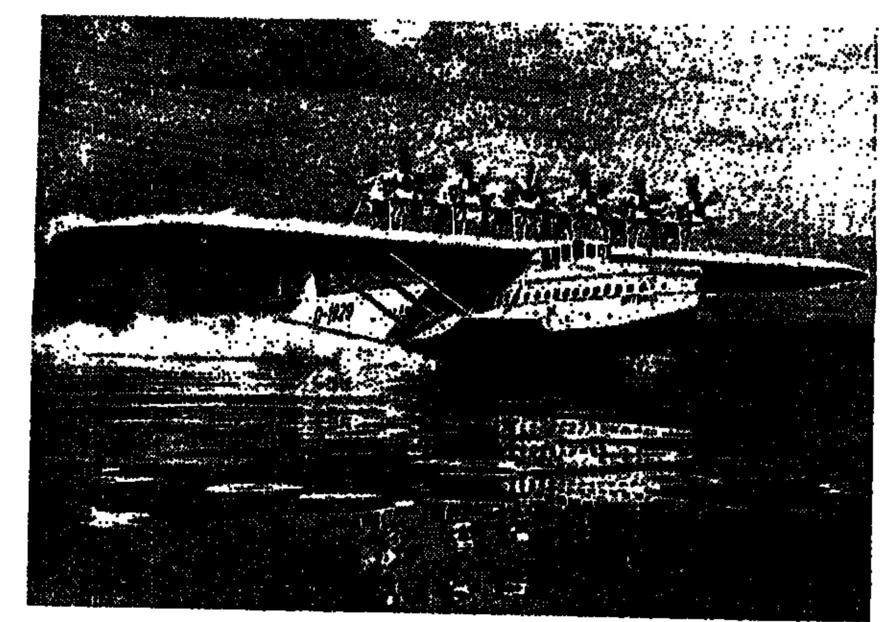
At a time when man is exploring space and making a landing on the Moon, to date his greatest pioneering adventure, developments in flights round the World are progressing more cautiously.

Forty years ago on 25 July 1929 the famous air pioneer Dr Claudius Dornier started work on a revolutionary new construction, the first long-distance aeroplane. His "Do X" made its maiden flight from Friedrichshafen on Lake Constance. Its brilliant success was a sensation all over the World and a great success for his country.

"Do X" was a prototype of modern air travel. With a passenger capacity of 166 it was extraordinarly spacious, when it is remembered that one of the most modern passenger planes, the Boeing 707, only has accommodation for 148 people.

Not until the Jumbo-Jet, awaited at the end of this year by Frankfurt Airport, amid great trepidation, will the capacity of Do X be exceeded. In this respect the first new aeronautical milestone has been laid in 40 years.

First plans were drawn up by Dornier in September 1924. Aerodynamic and hydrodynamic testing went on for five years. The craft in question was a seaplane, or more accurately a flying-boat. After 570 working days the new technical miracle was completed and it was launched from Dornier's wharf on 12 July 1929.



Do X taking to the skies (Photo: dpa)

Friedrichshafen, which had already hit the headlines thanks to Graf Zeppelin and his air-ship factory, once again became the watchword for pioneering in aircraft manufacture.

Do X was massive in size: wingspan 150 feet, fuselage length over 125 feet, total height 31 feet.

Power came from twelve Curtiss motors, each developing 640 horse power, set in pairs, one behind another, so that the front motor had a propellor set to pull and the rear motor had a pushing propellor.

Fully loaded with 52 tons a top speed of 125 miles per hour was possible. The craft had a range of 1,800 miles.

Power was housed over the middle of the wings. Body, wings and tailplane were all made of light metal.

The flying boat had three decks. On the top deck was the pilot's cockpit with dual controls, navigation room, Commandant's cabin, a sound-proofed radio room, machine control room and an auxiliary machine room, used for fuses and air-conditioning.

On the lower deck luggage space was provided, and as much as 23,000 litres of fuel were carried.

Provisions for the comfort of passengers on the middle deck excelled anything which has been achieved since, and even modern aircraft do not care for their passengers so well.

People were not herded into rows of seats, but could move around at will. There was a common-room, a bar, a smoke-room and sleeping berths. Plenty of wash-rooms and toilets were provided. Cuisine had not been overlooked, of course.

Seventy passengers could be carried in such luxury.

After making many trips over Germany, including Frankfurt on the Main, flights were undertaken to other parts of Europe, to Africa, South America and New York. Wherever Do X flew people gasped with amazement.

Do X was put on display in Berlin's Aeronautical Museum. During a bomb attack in the last war it was destroyed.

It is to be rebuilt soon and will regain its place of honour in the history of man's ventures into the skies.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 25 July 1969)



The German Tribune

Hamburg, 19 August 1969
Eighth year - No. 384 - by air

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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Chancellor's U.S. visit reaffirms mutual trust

It was a friendly, not to say cordial meeting at the White House. President Nixon and Chancellor Kiesinger held discussions, analysing political problems and making mutual suggestions, airing differences of opinion without the slightest suspicion of rancour.

The dialogue between the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany was continued. That — nothing more and nothing less — was what the Chancellor's visit to Washington was all about.

Yet this in itself is significant, informative and important for the future. It would be wrong to take these fairly steady ties as a matter of course. There have on several occasions been differences of opinion between Bonn and Washington, even though they may not have manifested themselves in a spectacular outward form.

The lack of any serious differences of opinion at the moment is due not only to community of interest (which may at some future date be interrupted by occasional discord) but also, first and foremost, to the relationship of trust that has developed in the course of more than two decades.

This relationship between the United States and the Federal Republic has on both sides remained free from bitter disappointments. Neither country has taken such an unrealistic view of the situation to expect too much from the other.

Domestic affairs and natural national interests of the one country have been respected by the other and as a result too heavy a strain has been imposed on the relationship. It is no exaggeration to rate this relationship as a model one between two countries of different size and importance.

Tried and trusted cordial relations do not preclude criticism, but this criticism should never deteriorate to the stage where one side reckons it knows better, reproves the other and feels superior.

Occasional manifestations of this kind of attitude have delighted the East but they have never seriously affected cooperation, which only goes to show how just and honest relations have been.

Ties between Bonn and Washington have proved to be soundly based and further progress can be made on this basis. Progress is being made towards the East, cautiously and gradually but not in the manner of an enemy reconnaissance troop. The sole aim has been to avoid anything that might lend weight to the sensitive Soviet other side's fears of provocation.

Suspicions of this kind benefit no one neither Vietnam nor Europe, neither the people of this country nor that of the other part of Germany, let alone the people of Berlin whose interests are immediately involved. An inept, over-ambitious move or initiative on, say, disarmament would, were it not to succeed, do the Americans and the Russians no good either.

Both Washington and Bonn appear to have realised the fact. This outcome of Chancellor Kiesinger's visit to Washington can only be welcomed.

Election campaigners in this country may do their level best to exploit the reaffirmation of cordial relations between the two countries by exaggeratedly praising or blaming the Chancellor but no attention should be paid to such petty tactics.

Chancellor Georg Kiesinger (left) being greeted by President Richard Nixon on his arrival at the White House on 7 August. (Photo: dpa)

The consolidation of trust between Bonn and Washington is first and foremost a sine qua non of unbiased negotiations with Moscow on serious problems — insofar as negotiations come about. Were this trust not to exist or were it to be in the doldrums at the moment the Soviet Union would not fail to fish in the troubled waters.

The Kremlin's old dream of bringing about an alienation of one country from the other, the result of which would be the isolation and neutralisation of a defenceless Federal Republic, ought by now to have been banished to the realms of fantasy.

Friedrich Herzog

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 9 August 1969)

IN THIS ISSUE

Pompidou bids farewell to de Gaulle myth

The transition from General de Gaulle's summary condemnation of devaluation as the worst of all absurdities to M. Pompidou's justification of devaluation was short and sharp. He had said: "It would be absurd to wait until we are forced by necessity to devalue overhastily."

It was a swift descent from the heights of a long-undermined position of power to the reality that France has to live and work in the same world as everyone else.

Short of a renunciation of costly nuclear armament nothing could have demonstrated more cleary the departure from the General's great power illusions and the return of French policies to harsh realities.

Refusal to devalue the franc in November 1968 was for the General a question of political power. In his eyes devaluation of the franc, the symbol of his prestige and achievements as the man of stability, continuity and prosperity, would have been a severe blow for his political credit.

This, at any rate, was the General's view and for this reason he fought a battle of the Marne on the monetary front in order to defend the international prestige of his presidency, which had been badly shaken by the unrest in Paris the previous May.

Both General de Gaulle and the franc eventually fell foul of the May unrest and the superficial bolstering of the franc was, like the June 1968 National Assembly elections before it, lauded as an heroic act and a demonstration of statesmanlike genius (witness the official declarations and the comments of the French press following 23 November 1968). Both proved Pyrrhic victories.

Even after his self-imposed resignation following the referendum defeat, which was in political terms the worst of all conceivable absurdities, the shadow of the grand old man of Colombey-les-deux-Eglises still weighed heavily on the Elysée Palace.

"De Gaulle is still alive!" his dedicated supporters used to proclaim, warning his successors against trying to depart from the General's policies.

In deciding to devalue de Gaulle's franc and base France's economic power on the true facts by acknowledging the true value of the franc, as M. Pompidou put it, the General's successor and his Ministers have taken leave of the Gaullist myth.

Demystification and demythologisation of General de Gaulle's policies have begun. Forced by the facts a pragmatic political approach is pushing to one side the symbols, totems and taboos of Gaullism. Reappraising the policy pursued for eleven years the new Gaullist regime is subjecting both itself and the moves it makes to sceptical scrutiny.

Domestic policy debate will grow more difficult and more risky. Welfare policy, on which the General eventually foundered (before May 1968, too), will come into its own. France's dependence on Europe will become more evident now that the artificial factor, the specific weight of one man, has been excised from the balance of power.

Adaptation to reality has to be a gradual process. The first step was taken in March this year, while the General was still in office, when General Fourquet undertook a cautious and incomplete revision of France's strategic doctrine and with it of the nuclear arms programme.

A change in emphasis from strategic nuclear missiles to more modest tactical nuclear weapons became clear.

General de Gaulle's motto had always been to attempt the impossible in order to attain the possible. As seen by him, however, the two often seemed to be dangerously closely-linked. A Minister once anxiously told him that he was having the country live above its means. "Am I," the General countered, "to let France live below its means? "

He accordingly allowed his defence planners to think in terms of a world-wide deterrent in the form of intercontinental ballistic missiles, a possibility that far exceeded France's means.

Subordination of military policy, diplomacy and monetary policy to "reality, every reality," as referred to by President Pompidou, may benefit not only the French economy and Exchequer but also the Fifth Republic and de Gaulle's heirs, provided a consistent *realpolitik* is now pursued.

This "Opération vérité" of which M. Pompidou spoke may also prove to have broken the spell of a personal power that is now over and done with but still lives on in the minds of Gaullists.

The transition to Aprés-gaullisme

Continued on page 2



FOREIGN AFFAIRS

New signs of detente between East and West

At the moment the political agenda in Europe is dominated by signs of a fresh detente dialogue between East and West. Only a year after the invasion of Czechoslovakia the atmosphere has so improved over the last few weeks that in a flight of euphoria there has even been talk of demolishing the Berlin Wall.

To foster hopes of this kind is to harbour illusions or to lay oneself open to suspicions of wanting by means of exaggerated expectations to give rise to disappointment designed to discredit the growing relaxation of tension.

Detente in Europe presupposes readiness to bargain to a standstill in order to balance out interests. Spectacular gestures need not be expected.

Doubt persists about the bona fide nature of the readiness to negotiate Moscow has proclaimed on more than one occasion. The cudgelling of Czechoslovakia is too heavy a burden for anti-Soviet feeling to give way swiftly to a sober assessment of the genuine prospects of safeguarding peace in Europe.

Public discussion still revolves around Moscow's motives for detente preparedness and always comes back to the Sino-Soviet conflict, which is felt to have brought about a crucial change in Soviet interests. Motive research cannot, however be the sole and self-sufficient purpose of foreign policy. Attention must now be concentrated on the prerequisites and possibilities of the detente dialogue itself.

For some time the Budapest proposal made by the Warsaw Pact countries has been going the rounds. The idea of a European security conference is nothing new. It has been made worthy of discussion by the assurance that a conference could be held without prior conditions.

Even so, the April conference of the *Nato Council of Ministers in Washington* did not exactly warm to the proposal, recommending prior probes in Moscow. Which only goes to show that the North Atlantic pact is sceptical about the prospects of success of such a mammoth undertaking.

Following Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko's moderate speech of 10 July the lock-gates began to open in the West. The conviction that Moscow really is prepared to talk increased after the markedly cordial reception given by Andrei Gromyko to Free Democratic politicians Scheel, Mischnick and Genscher and Belgian Foreign Minister Pierre Harmel.

When, finally, the rumour that Walter Ulbricht would be withdrawing more into the background went the rounds a stage was reached at which the announcement made in Washington that The Allies were shortly to negotiate with Moscow about Berlin was bound to add considerable weight to hopes that the policy of detente was going to produce results.

What is the lie of the land? It can be said with some certainty that for the time being there will not be a comprehensive *East-West conference* of the kind the Soviet Union originally had in mind.

The Kremlin has evidently realised that a conference designed, as it were, to gain legal approval of the present status quo in Europe is unacceptable for the West.

In discussions with the Free Democratic politicians Foreign Minister Gromyko virtually failed to mention recognition of the German Democratic Republik and the existing frontiers. This could mean that Moscow is prepared to start negotiations with the West without first insisting on these basic demands.

This interpretation is supported by Belgian Foreign Minister Harmel who on returning from Moscow recommended that certain aspects of the German Question, including GDR recognition and the frontier issues, be left out of the list of topics for discussion for the time being.

Would this procedure be acceptable for Bonn? Willy Brandt and Rainer Barzel, the latter most categorically, have stressed that progress must first be made in intra-German talks.

A policy of detente that is to have any prospect of success is, it is true, inconceivable without certain changes being made in East Berlin's intransigent attitude.

One point, however, must be acknowledged. Were the Soviet Union not to make recognition of the GDR the sine qua non of a European security conference German reunification would also be taboo at the beginning of the conference.

There is, in any case, no way of evading the issue that the GDR is a state, regardless what view is taken of its legitimacy.

A few days ago Willy Brandt outlined reasonable goals that intra-German talks might have. "Were a modus vivendi between the two parts of Germany to be reached," Herr Brandt noted, "it would be possible to formalise it internationally *provided that the perspective of the right* of self-determination within the framework of a European peace settlement does not go by the board."

Both for Moscow and for East Berlin *this* might be a basis on which the German Question could initially be dealt with.

Slowly it is becoming clear that only partial solutions could be discussed in the first round of East-West talks: Agreements on economic affairs, science, transport, fuel and power etc. on the one hand and agreements on a renunciation of the use of force and gradual disarmament on the other.

Within Nato the perspectives of possible disarmament agreements in Central Europe must be systematically discussed. As the Soviet Union has agreed in principle that the United States must be party to security agreements of any kind in Europe a balance of power could be reached.

As, on the other hand, many obstacles must be overcome before the first East-West conference is even held the West must for the time being rely on probes. The Berlin question could be made the touchstone of *Moscow's willingness* to bring about a relaxation of tension.

Jürgen Kramer

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 4 August 1969)

Rumor still holds good cards in Italian game

Mariano Rumor, who was recently stated to be empty-handed in his attempt to form a new Italian government, has become his own successor. He has succeeded in forming a new Cabinet but in political terms he can still not be said to hold very good cards.

His efforts to reactivate the old centre-left coalition have failed. After the arguments among the Socialists and the split into Left-Wing Socialists and Social Democrats the attempt was bound to fail.

Unless an immediate general election were to be called there remained from the start the possibility of a minority government of Christian Democrats, a makeshift solution to which the Italian political parties have now resorted.

A minority Cabinet depends on direct or indirect support from others who want to take only a fraction of responsibility for what the government undertakes. This support was what was finally at stake in political talks that were completely impenetrable for anyone except an Italian.

Eventually, after countless manoeuvres, both the Socialists and the Social Democrats agreed to the one-party government. Premier Rumor can be reasonably sure that he is not without a leg to stand on, for the time being at least.

Even Italian politicians relish relative peace and quiet in the summer recess. There can, on the other hand, be no saying how long the makeshift will last. It certainly has a limited life-expectancy.

The new Rumor government has been specially commissioned to work for a renewal of the centre-left coalition some time in autumn or in the New Year. With this aim in view it is to govern in the spirit of the coalition. Despite the splits continuity is hoped for. In the interim Premier Rumor expects a great deal of himself.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 6 August 1969)

Pompidou

Continued from page 1

seems now to have been made — even in accordance with the will of the continuers of Gaullism. A new era of French politics has begun, albeit in a position where there is little alternative and strong pressure is being brought to bear and is likely to increase in strength.

It does, however, offer talented newcomers the opportunity of proving their worth and the French people the advantage of being able to break with a past of heroic romanticism and stylised illusions.

Lothar Ruehl

(DIE WELT, 11 August 1969)

Gerhard Jahn in Africa

Gerhard Jahn, Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Foreign Office, recently went on a five-day tour of Africa on the occasion of the signing of the second association agreement between the European Common Market and eighteen African countries in Yaoundé, Cameroun.

In agreement with Foreign Minister Willy Brandt Under-Secretary Jahn also again probed whether in addition to humanitarian aid for Eastern Nigeria this country's assistance in settling the Biafra conflict might be felt worthwhile.

This country's assistance, insofar as felt to be desirable or useful, was offered to the chairman of the OAU mediation commitee, Emperor Haile Selassie.

On the day after his return to Bonn Herr Jahn stressed, in a discussion with representatives of the press, that it would be of no help to anyone if Bonn were to recognise the secessionist Eastern region.

Federal Republic humanitarian aid for Eastern Nigeria has passed the 100-million-Mark level. The Federal government has so far put tied grants of forty million Marks at the disposal of charitable organisations and a further fifteen million Marks have been approved.

The Federal Republic Red Cross and the Church organisations have raised another sixty million Marks in donations, putting this country at the top of the league table of countries that have been trying to alleviate the sufferings of the people of Biafra. International aid has so far totalled 320 million Marks.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 2 August 1969)

Greater gloom in Belfast

Frankfurter Rundschau
Unabhängige Tageszeitung

Developments in Northern Ireland have exceeded by far the gloomiest forecasts made at the time of the first unrest more than a year ago. Demands are now being made for the Army not only to defend public utilities but also to deal with troublemakers. There is even talk of declaring a state of emergency in Ulster.

Whitehall, which may only intervene in Northern Ireland's domestic affairs at the request of Stormont, will not for the time being decide on such drastic measures. They would amount to an official admission that a state of civil war exists in part of the UK.

Yet what has spread from Londonderry, the previous centre of unrest, to Belfast with its population of half a million is nothing more or less than civil war between Roman Catholics and Protestants.

On the one occasion the Roman Catholic minority goes on the attack, on the next the Protestant majority moves in. Brutality and excesses such as arson and plunder are on the increase.

Until a few months ago the unrest in Ulster represented the beginnings of a social revolution, led by civil rights demonstrators and controlled by political forces. The opposing militant Protestants and their leaders were also clearly determinable, unpleasant as their supporters may have been.

The mob is now in control. The civil rights movement has been discredited by fire-raising Roman Catholics and has got out of control. On the other side the cry is purely and simply *to hunt down* Catholics.

A weak government and a truncheon-wielding police force, both inextricably linked with the Protestant establishment for decades, do not hold out the promise of peace in Ulster. If the escalation of violence increases, and it may well do so, Whitehall will have no alternative but to send in troops.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 5 August 1969)

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POLITICS

The infrastructure of the Big Three political parties

In the battle for the forthcoming elections to the sixth Bundestag, something has happenod which is not self-evident to the various parties.

Without doubt and almost to their own embarrassment party headquarters are at the controls of internal power.

Federal structure pales into insignificance, local interests are taking a back seat, regional apathy towards headquarter activities is disappearing.

Each of the three parliamentary parties has its own tradition and its own particular problems in this respect.

The notion current in this country that Social Democracy is organised on a strictly centralised basis is not altogether true.

Likewise it is not correct to assume that the Christian Democratic and Christian Socialist parties (CDU/CSU) become victims of their own bureaucracy simply on account of their programmatic preference for Federalism in the growth and continued activity of their organisation.

In the ranks of the Free Democratic Party the political clefts are largely coincidental with the regional structure, so that their organisations in each Federal state have a more definite meaning and more pronounced separate existence than do *regional* organisations in other parties.

The inherent laws of large political organisations are not only of interest to their own members and supporters.

To the extent that political parties are integrating component parts of the whole structure and are recognised and protected by law for this, their functioning takes on a common and general relevance.

So it is no surprise that the financing of election campaigns from the funds of the party headquarters secures for them an influence, which they did not possess in earlier days, over subsidiary groups.

This finance, however, can not accomplish or even explain everything.

A newspaper in Frankfurt tried to clear up the question of the changes in the CDU/CSU during this election campaign. It said: "The ambitions of people who hold high positions in ministries are losing all significance in the face of the battle which the party is fighting to gain places in the next Bundestag."

"Similarly aspirations for the Chancellor's position, the independence of princes in each Land (whether they have a position in the government or not), the surliness of candidates in each constituency and the Gotham-like indolence of many local district chairmen are all being sacrified for the greater cause."

The only astonishing thing about the fact that every four years, when there is an election, the CDU becomes virtually one totally unified body, is the way people are astonished by it!

As the experiences of other lands go to show this party does not only share the good fortune of those groups on the Conservative right, or bourgeois centre, which are held together by the common interest of protecting and aiding general interests.

These are not as a general rule member parties and thus have no control over Party machinery.

But when the polling booths are opened their members stand shoulder to shoulder with a solidarity which other organisations are envious of.

Left-wing parties usually prove to be member parties. The reason is that proletarian solidarity right from the start is not tolerant of connections which are not manifested in the form of membership.

Christ und Welt

Of such left-wing organisations, however, only the "democratic centralism" of Communists manages the strict leadership and wielding of the party whip necessary to take the actions which top party members want.

As far as Social Democratic organisations in various states are concerned, however, it is clear that the main arteries of their complicated system are so encrusted by bureaucracy that their "brains", the men at the top can not enforce the policies they would wish, and their whole system becomes sluggish.

Generally speaking the technically minded organisation-obsessed functionaries are overestimated. They may have a marvellous distribution system for propaganda material, but it can hardly be maintained that they truly represent party policies, at least not with any real effect.

The CDU/CSU have roused themselves not only to consistent and united activity, since there is the question of the leading position in Bonn which they have been holding for twenty years.

In the great battle on this elevated level all forces would have been mobilised even under other circumstances.

On the other side of the fence, the difficulties which have arisen for the Social Democrats in this respect can not be explained by the lack of confidence that the chasm between opposition and government will at last be bridged for them.

What has been lacking for so many years in the SPD is the general awareness of all their constituent groups, and above all their representatives, that failure or success on a local plane will cast its shadow over the whole party.

The SPD party leadership has fought hard against disinterest and apathy, without really being able to stir up enthusiasm in the country.

They look back on earlier campaigns when mayors in many towns instead of holding the fort, had gone away on holiday, and other representatives in the country acted as though the general election was no concern of theirs.

The SPD government team has been so composed, because of this, that representatives in states and other communities, such as Georg August Zinn and Max Brauer could be called upon to make public appearances to effect integration.

According to rumours the conditions should be better this time. Yet there is one big question mark. What will come of the attempt to follow the example of the Swedish Social Democrats and send functionaries and party members out to distribute leaflets.

As opposed to Conservatives, Socialists and Liberals are at a disadvantage in that they traditionally call upon the reason of the voter.

A democratic State reserves for them a politically educated townsman, capable of making up his own mind, who must be won over by debate.

Neither the irrational members of the electorate nor the, at times, devastating effect of propaganda based on the economy is taken into account.

When the SPD, eight years ago tried the last extreme, to their detriment, general trends came to their assistance. The expression election battle has according to strategists in all three major parties, justification in the sense that the population has agreat need to be informed.

It is of no import what weapons the parties use to fight the battle. What the electorate wants to have explained is the burning issues of the day.

Fried Wesemann

(CHRIST UND WELT, 8 August 1969)

Social Democratic Party celebrates 100th year of existence

In the rise and fall of our political parties is reflected the historical development of Germany in the past century.

Only two of the great parliamentary organisations of the Kaiser's Reich survived the revolution of November 1918. These were the Catholic Central Party and the Social Democrats (SPD).

Of these only the latter came through the debacle of Hitler's third Reich as a powerful party with mass support. In doing so it had survived bans, exile and a period of underground resistance.

The German Communist Party developed during the Weimar Republic and is now 50 years-old. It only managed to maintain and regain its importance with the aid of Soviet bayonets on the far side of the Elbe, after having forced a fusion of the Middle German SPD.

Of the parties in the free part of Germany the SPD is the only one with a long history, a history which has sometimes been painful, sometimes agonising.

One hundred years ago at the worker's congress at Eisenach from 7 to 9 August, Wilhelm Liebknecht a Marxist from a good middle-class home and August Bebel christened the original SPD "the Social Democratic Workers Party."

Six years later came the unification with Lassalle's "General Workers Union" at Gotha.

The new "Socialist Workers Party of Germany" lived through the period of persecution under Bismarck, the twelve years between 1878 and 1890.

After this they drew up a new constitution and took the name "Social Democratic Party of Germany."

For almost half a century between 1869 and 1918 the party was condemned to be in opposition.

At the beginning there was the protest action against the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71 which led to trials for high treason. There were the attempts of Bismarck to cripple not the Party, but its activities, through police action, while the proletariat was being kept quiet by the introduction of State welfare systems.

At the end of these fifty years the last of the Kaiser's Chancellors handed over the fate of the German Empire to the SPD chairman Friedrich Ebert.

From 1912 the SPD was the strongest party in the Reichstag with 110 members. Suddenly the SPD found themselves wielding the self-same might which they had been calling evil domination during the abortive war.

The beginnings were in 1869 under the inspiration of Karl Marx, and his call for the proletariat of all lands to fight the class war.

Then the purposes were clear-cut: basic demands of an exploited section of the community, reasonable wages, an eight-hour working day, freedom to strike, and electoral emancipation in the states noted by princes.

The SPD entered the fray with legitimate means. They wanted to disband the army and reform it, and bring large concerns under Socialist control.

Yet even in these first fifty years divisions appeared. The revisionists, the practical politicians conflicted with Marxist scholars.

In 1918 there developed the group of pragmatic work-leaders around Ebert, Scheidemann, Noske and the trade-unionist Carl Legien, to whom the control of affairs fell. These men had a duty to defend this country.

During the First War the decided opponents of the war split off into the "independent SPD" in 1917. The "Spartacus" group with Karl Liebknecht, the son of the party's founder, and theoretician Rosa Luxemburg entered the camp of the revolutionaries.

The bitter struggle between evolutionary democratic Socialists and Soviet Communists began on German soil. The Communists saw Social Democracy as their bitterest enemy.

They waged war on the "Social traitors", and continued to do so as Hitler first knocked on the door.

The SPD sheltered the new Weimar Republic from Bolsheviks with the help of professional soldiers who far from shared their ideals.

They ruled over Prussia as their fortress. But did they ever really identify themselves with the Republic which was basically Liberal and middle-class in conception?

Or did the tradition turned compulsion which decreed the SPD would be an opposition party still cast its spell over them?

In January 1933 the party leadership rejected the pact with General von Schleicher against Hitler.

Their old resentment of generals from noble families was too strong to overcome.

And was it not the Wilhelminian reaction which drove the Social Democratic President of the Reich, Friedrich Ebert to his death?

This Republic's eleventh hour was the SPD's finest hour. It stood against all the middle-class parties and said a firm "no" to Hitler's Enabling Act.

There followed a period of banishment of the party, and exile for its leaders and chairman as in the times of the anti-Socialist laws.

1945 was the new beginning. In the German States the SPD did their part in the rebuilding programmes.

In the new Bundestag, set up in 1949 they spent 17 years in opposition. The Rhineland patriarch in the Chancellor's office forced this fate upon them just as the Kaiser had done in his day.

In the face of the levelling off of classes from the prolearlat to the Junkers, the party must now get to grips with the problems which it has left unsolved in the past. It must take the breakthrough to become the popular party in a Socialist constitutional State.

This meant the secularisation of the old orthodox religious teachings. Furthermore it meant overcoming traditions which were firmly rooted in party cadres.

And this process of saying "goodbye to all that" still seems far from reaching completion.

Walter Görlitz

(DIE WELT, 7 August 1969)

■ HOME AFFAIRS

Left–wing troubles win converts to the Right–wing of politics

Extremist groups to the left and right of the main political parties in the Federal Republic seem to think that the best way to influence people is by using violence. They hope that the population of this country will realise how necessary it all is.

Violence, it seems, is being used by extremist groups of both Right and Left-wings as a substitute for the minority rights of which they are deprived. They hope that everybody will accept their beliefs and act in their spirit.

Brutality at the NPD meeting in Frankfurt and bloodshed at the extra-parliamentary opposition's Berlin demonstration show that violence is no longer a chance product but an essential part of political disagreement.

These events cannot be played down. On the Right-wing a 'fight to the death' mentality, very reminiscent of the Nazi era, is coming to the surface.

Nor is the Left-wing free from criticism. The originally justified protests against the abuse of both written and unwritten democratic principles have now degenerated into unprincipled riot.

There is no longer any relationship between cause and effect. This is a bitter pill to swallow for those who looked upon student demands for reform with sympathy and expected a Utopia as the end product.

Anyone who thinks he always has to prove that police action against students is the best evidence of this country's basic mood of hate has failed to recognise what effects it has on the population. It reveals no more than the speaker's basic attitude: a measure of intolerance combined with an uncontrolled aggressiveness which is unsuitable for the founder of a new state, let alone a new Utopia.

Reproaches must be made against the extra-parliamentary opposition. This divided movement tries to bring solidarity into its ranks by organising spectacular demonstrations and happenings. Again and again they contravene Basic Law and risk the proscription of various of their constituent groups.

Another reproach must be made. Their use of force cannot reveal the weaknesses of the social system. All it does is win-converts for the extremist parties of the right.

In his book to be published shortly *Bored with Democracy*, Professor Kurt Sontheimer has clearly recognised that the NPD has exploited the dangers that threaten from the left. Reactionaries who feel disgust at Left-wing protest movements have fallen easy prey to the Right-wing party.

The extreme left adheres to the NPD only in exceptional instances. That is why all comparisons with Weimar made in the last ten days or so are false.

But violence from the left helps to foster the NPD. Primitive fears and emotions are then channelled into party programmes, which, although democratically veiled, hanker after only one thing: a return to a state based on Fascist law and order. And Lord have mercy on the Left-wing, on the intellectuals, liberals and even moderate conservatives when that happens.

The events in Berlin have shown basically *how blind* the extra-parliamentary opposition when power is used as a means to the end.

Discussion centres less on the reason for their protest, the unconstitutional abduction of conscientious objetors, but on the street battles which they caused.

Operating with unsuitable methods means a change in aims. No amount of theoretical considerations or arguments will help when people are unwilling to listen. The latest Berlin battle has shown how quickly trouble-makers can take advantage of a demonstration.

Beneficiaries of the recent Berlin troubles are all on the right. Some members of the CDU/CSU do not shy away from designating the left wing the chief enemies of the State in order to collect more ammunition for their election campaign.

The more this State moves to the right, the less scope the left wing will have, especially those groups which have seized on the content of student protest and made it their own. These groups support a revolution which will introduce reforms immediately and not in a matter of years.

But the more violent the left becomes, the less chance there is that they succeed in their plans for reform.

Roderich Reifenrath

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 5 August 1969)

No hope for the NPD in elections

The Right-wing extremist party NPD will not gain five per cent of the popular vote and will thus be barred from the Bundestag, according to CDU/CSU Chairman Rainer Barzel in a recent interview.

According to Barzel the NPD can achieve no more than a few local successes. The possibility of any more could be overruled. Force and brutality were the surest methods to use in order to attract *less than five per cent of the vote.*

When asked about the events at the NPD's election meeting in Frankfurt, Barzel replied that he considered the actions of the stewards to be similar to the methods of the S.A. in the twenties and early thirties.

Rainer Barzel categorically denied that there was any possibility of a coalition – direct or indirect – between these people and the CDU/CSU. "The NPD," he said, "is in the view of the CDU/CSU a dangerous Right-wing extremist party which we must combat with all the strength we have."

The leader of the NPD stewards in Frankfurt, Körber, is said by his party's press office in Hanover to be sorting through the evidence about what happened at the NPD meeting of 1 August.

With this statement the NPD hope to quash the report that Körber has been on the run since the Frankfurt Public Prosecutor has started proceedings against him because of alleged incitement to inflict serious bodily harm on opponents.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 2 August 1969)

Right–wing exhibition

A mobile exhibition has been opened in Frankfurt with the slogan 'Citizens of the Federal Republic – your rights.'

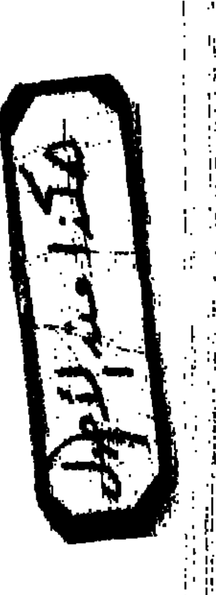
The exhibition wil give a survey of the development of Right-wing extremism in the Federal Republic.

The exhibition is organised by the Society for Christian Social Work and contains 60 diagrams, an information stand, 200 books and film and tape facilities.

The exhibition will show the development of the extremist Right-wing groups.

The exhibition will be seen before the elections in Coburg, Mühlheim, Fürstenfeldbruck, Würzburg, Oberhausen and Duisburg.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 5 August 1969)



The APO and the Berlin deserters

A complicated legal situation served to bring West Berlin's extra-parliamentary opposition APO once more into the headlines.

Protesting against the abduction of Bundeswehr deserters from Berlin to the Federal Republic by a British charter plane, several hundred youths wrecked the office of British European Airways in the Kurfürstendamm.

Fifty policemen are said to have been injured when trying to protect the office and remove a barricade.

The terror brought on to the streets by the extra-parliamentary opposition and its demand to East Berlin and the Russians to intervene, with force if necessary, cannot hide the fact that the Berlin Senate aided and abetted the Federal authorities in the affair and cannot exactly be feeling to happy about it.

As the conscription and service laws do not apply to West Berlin, it is doubtful if the West Berlin authorities have to serve an arrest warrant even though the offenders are contravening a Federal Republic law.

The Senate obviously believes that it has put paid to these questions by checking with the Allies.

Although the Constitutional Court recently decided that a person could escape military service only if his residence was Berlin, there has been a rise in the figures of those who try to escape service in the Bundeswehr by setting up home in West Berlin.

Now those who have already been called up are also taking refuge in West Berlin. It goes without saying that the Federal authorities cannot sit back and take no action. But it is another question altogether whether Allied or West Berlin authorities should help them.

(DIE ZEIT, 1 August 1969)

Round the clock trouble watch

Every morning at nine o'clock it is known if all is right with the Federal Republic.

For that is the time that the 'Crisis centre' of the Ministry of the Interior produces its report on the situation in the Federal Republic during the preceding 24 hours.

A few moments later the document is on the desk of Minister of the Interior Ernst Benda, at the Chancellor's office and at a whole host of other offices connected with the Federal government or Federal states.

Information is given about any riots that have taken place in the Federal Republic, any serious accidents, the situation along the demarcation line and any places where public security and order is endangered.

The 'Crisis centre' at Bonn has been in existence for eight months. It is situated just off one of the bleak garrison type halls of the Ministry of the Interior behind a simple door marked 'Situation centre'.

Father of this modern crisis management scheme is newcomer to the Cabinet Ernst Benda. Konrad Adenauer, the first Chancellor of the Federal Republic, was his own situation centre. For him the situation was always serious because of foreign policy.

The Easter riots of 1968 gave the stimulus to create the situation centre which has been operating in its present form since the beginning of the year.

Before it took a long time until the Federal government had an exact picture of the state of affairs. The existing news sources were slow in getting their news through official channels to Bonn.

Before putting the situation centre into operation the Ministry of the Interior met with some opposition from the Ministries of the Interior of the individual Federal states. But doubts were soon forgotten when they were given the guarantee that they would profit from this central agency which processed the news it received and distributed the results.

Main news sources for the situation centre and, at the same time, beneficiaries of the service are the Federal states, the Federal Crime Squad, Frontier Guards, the Federal court for the Protection of the Constitution and public news media such as news agencies, newspapers, radio and television.

The news comes in by telex, telephone and radio and is then processed by four men under the directorship of a senior civil servant, Herr Parteina, a former colonel with the Frontier Guards. They are ready to work day and night so a round-the-clock situation report is guaranteed.

A special hot-line enables them to contact Minister Benda the moment anything important happens. Urgent items are passed immediately to the Chancellor's office and other offices where decisions have to be taken.

In the conference room at the situation centre provision has been made for a crisis staff to prepare political decisions. A projector in ready for use at any time to show the centres of the most important towns in the Federal Republic.

On these slides can be shown the exact state of affairs as described by the incoming news. The movements of a demonstration can be plotted or the effects of a catastrophe can be charted so that decisions can be taken.

When President Nixon visited Berlin the situation centre was continually informed of the progress made by the motorcade through the city's streets. Operations were also at a high pitch during the Presidential elections in March.

Demonstrations and clashes are marked in particular colours on a special slide showing a map of the Federal Republic. Red stands for a left-wing demonstration, brown for right-wing and yellow for the extra-parliamentary opposition. Demonstrations against the Bundeswehr are marked in blue, incidents with foreigners green and other demonstrations white. A special map on the wall shows the state of affairs at the universities.

The Ministry of the Interior hopes to be able to use the computer planned for the situation centre to forecast trends from news information combined with experience derived from earlier events.

The hot summer that was expected has not yet materialised. But the last weeks of the election campaign could place high demands on the situation centre. The Ministers of the Interior of the Federal states have already decided to keep the police on alert during the last phase of the campaign. The security group of the Federal Crime Squad will accompany prominent politicians wherever they go on their electoral trips. Every day the report from the situation centre will contain a section entitled "Electoral Meetings".

(Handelsblatt, 5 August 1969)

■ SOVIET ZONE

More speculation on Walter Ulbricht's successor – Stoph or Honecker?

Since the beginning of the cautious contact between Washington and the Kremlin rumours have spread that Walter Ulbricht may resign his position as head of the Social Unity Party (SED) and the 'German Democratic Republic'.

A frequent comment is that Ulbricht is too much a representative of the irreconcilable differences between East and West to fit in with the latest intentions of the Soviet Union.

Speculations were boosted by Ulbricht's flu and his week long convalescence which prevented him from going on an important visit to Moscow. In his place went a whole entourage including Prime Minister Willi Stoph and Secretary of the Central Commitee Erich Honecker.

The two men are considered likely successors to Ulbricht as heads of party and government, two offices which 76-year-old Ulbricht combined but which will probably be split after he goes.

The visit of Stoph and Honecker to Moscow gave the Russians ample opportunity of getting to know their future partners in East Berlin without Ulbricht's presence.

But the change in GDR leadership seems to be far in the future, in spite of rumours from Moscow.

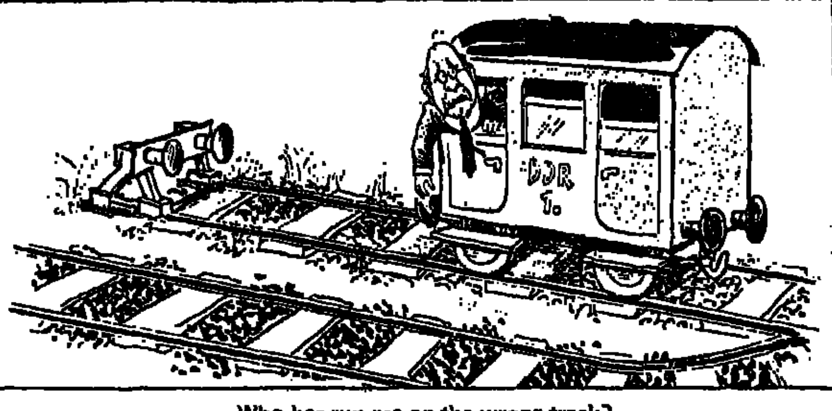
There are reasons for East Berlin's nervousness about the Soviet attitude and President Nixon's world tour was termed a Satanic mission.

Ulbricht himself resumed his normal exhausting duties at the 11th session of the SED central committe. Even though he had not been present at the latest meeting with the Russians he summed up the talks and called for technically perfect economic and political cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Many Western commentators associate the eventual change of GDR leadership with the beginnings of a more liberal political course.

But the present situation does not seem to support this view. Moscow's interest in the GDR's stability would take care of a continuous transition.

Important in Moscow's eyes is its sphere of influence in Central Europe, combined with the GDR's remarkable role as junior economic partner of the Soviet Union and the militarily strategic importance of the GDR.



Who has run me on the wrong track?

(Cartoon: Gerboth/Kölnische Rundschau)

Any successor to Ulbricht whoever he is, would be ill advised to embark on a liberal line during his probationary period. Experience has shown that only a recognised party leader with a long record of service can pursue this course. He is the last person to be accused of ideological deviation.

At present there is nobody in the higher ranks of the party who approaches Ulbricht's versatility and manoeuvrability. His skilful tactics have seen him through crisis after crisis since returning to Berlin from Moscow in the wake of the Red Army in 1945.

The composition of the centres of power in the GDR belies the theory of the inevitable rise of technocrats who will introduce a more objective note into politics. The only scientist or technocrat to penetrate his way into the Politburo has been Günther Mittag.

With Stoph and Honecker at the head of the party, it would be no victory for the technocrats (using the term in its sociological sense).

Honecker, 57, was born in the Saar of a mining family. He began his party career with the Communist youth movement. He was arrested during the war. When the war was over he built up the Free German Youth, a communist organisation.

Honecker's present wife Margot has for the past six years been Minister of Education. His first marriage was with Edith Baumann, an official of the Women's League and now a member of the SED central commitee.

For years Honecker has been very close to Ulbricht at official occasions and there have been times when he has represented him. It is considered to be well within the realms of possibility that he will rise from Central Commitee Secretary to Party Chairman.

Stoph, 55, was trained to be a bricklayer. He is considered to be a skilled organiser. During the course of his career he has been Minister of the Interior with special responsibility for rearmament, Minister of Defence and deputy Commander of the Warsaw Pact forces. After Grotewohl's death in 1964 he was made Prime Minister.

After Ulbricht goes power may be transferred to these two less prominent men. Stoph and Honecker could introduce to the leadership political opinions with a broader basis. Concomitant with this could be a slow process of inner democratisation, but of course the time span necessary for this can not be forecast at present.

Egbert Steinke

(Handelsblatt, 4 August 1969)

OPERA

Wagner's Norwegian legend opens Bayreuth Festival

The Bayreuth Festival opened this year with a performance of *Flying Dutchman* in tropical heat. Again Wagner enthusiasts had come from all over the world.

The guests included a whole host of politicians, but their visit was more or less unofficial. Art is what matters at Bayreuth, not people from public life.

What did cause a stir was that President Gustav Heinemann was among the honoured guests. He was even greeted with applause when entering the Festival hall. After all, it was the first time since the war that the head of state had come to the Bayreuth opening performance.

In the next four weeks 50,000 people will visit the town to attend the 30 performances. All tickets were sold weeks ago.

It is good to see how many people come to this cultural festival wearing inexpensive clothes. It is obvious that they are not affluent but they are very enthusiastic about music.

There are more young Wagner fans here than people would think. They have saved up a Mark at a time in order to buy their tickets.

The elegance of the audience was this year more discreet and balanced than it has often been in the past. But even so the splendid summer weather inspired the ladies to wear some extravagantly thin and flimsy creations which were right up to the minute in their daringness. Nothing was to be gained from wearing mink in such subtropical heat. Instead an occasional trouser suit was seen.

Other innovations were more important. The strain has been taken off the Festival restaurant where the audience gathers during the intervals. A self-service restaurant, built mainly of glass, now stands on the east side of the theatre. During the preparations for the Festival it was already in use as a rehearsal room. This new building has now become a spacious canteen for the singers and technicians. It can be seen that Bayreuth is always concerned with expanding the Wagner territory on top of the green hill.

Pilgrims who have come to Bayreuth for years miss the rendezvous where they used to meet unofficially during the intervals. Here the singers and sections of the audience could meet together in a free and easy atmosphere. Now all this has fallen prey to innovations.

For the second time in the modern history of Bayreuth— that is since the resumption of the Festival after the war— an opera was produced by somebody who had no connections with the Wagner family.

In 1951 Wieland and Wolfgang Wagner entrusted the production of *Mastersingers of Nuremberg* to Rudolf Hartmann. August Everding has now been commissioned by Wolfgang Wagner (Wieland is dead) to produce *The Flying Dutchman* to open the 1969 Festival.

It was an excellent idea to invite the director of the Munich Chamber Theatre. Even though Everding comes from a theatre he proves here and there that he has a particular flair for opera.

To get straight to the point, August Everding tells the story of the Flying Dutchman as a ghost story or tale of adventure. His production is somewhere between tense operatic realism and a theatrical supernaturalism.

The three acts were filled with new optical effects and the whole (played without interval) must have struck the audience as something like a breathtaking crime film.

Decor was by the Czech Josef Svoboda. The magical quality of his scenery gave the opera its decisive character.

When Everding's version of *Flying Dutchman* was over the evening was seen to have been a success. Everding had surprisingly enriched the Wagner tradition because his production of *The Flying Dutchman* stood in direct contrast to earlier productions of the work at Bayreuth.

Richard Wagner wrote the work in his early years. His grandson, Wieland Wagner, once produced the opera at Bayreuth. The solo performances of Anja Silja and Franz Crass made this an unforgettable production. The impression it made with Wagner enthusiasts cannot be erased.

And Everding and Svoboda did not want to try to outdo Wieland Wagner's production. Their aims lay elsewhere.

Some of the audience were critical of Everding and Svoboda. They believed that the realistic interpretation of Wagner's drama was exaggerated by an overabundance of technical and visual tricks.

But even these critics must admit that the production was extremely captivating. They must appreciate the production as an artistic overintensification of a Romantic opera which will provide interpreters of Wagner with food for thought.

The conception of the three acts of the new-look *Flying Dutchman* as a dramatic unit is imposing. The stage remains the same but the ambiguity of the drama seems to have been preserved.

In the first and third acts the setting is Daland's ship, overshadowed by the giant ghostly form of the Dutchman's ship. In the second act the ship becomes a room in Daland's house. Spinstresses go about their business sitting on a bench by what were the ship's railings.

But it is not only a homely scene. On the ceiling of the room Svoboda hung a decorative latticework of fishing nets which shine and flicker magically and fatefully when the stage is darkened as in the duet between Senta and the Flying Dutchman. It is impressive to see how



Josef Svoboda's set for the first act of this year's Bayreuth production of 'The Flying Dutchman' (Photo: Festspiele Bayreuth/Wilhelm Rauh)

reality gains the upper hand on Daland's entrance.

Waves are projected into the room in Daland's hause for symbolic effect during Senta's ballad and the narration of Erik's dream.

The most surprising effect is the picture of the Flying Dutchman on the back wall of the spinning room. The portrait is alive. At the end of the act the audience sees that the Flying Dutchman has personally witnessed everything that has occurred on stage.

When Senta screams the living picture is darkened and the Dutchman appears as a phantom in the doorway. His mystery is preserved by his unapproachability. Even for Senta he is inaccessible.

In this new, more suggestive production the romantic ballad about the Dutchman gained novel and surprising features. Only the end was out of place. The lovers disappear to sea together. Redemption has come. Surely Everding can find a more compelling, less naive ending by the next performance, an ending which is compatible with the refinements of the mysterious ghostly scenery.

The lighting technique makes the atmosphere sinister and daemonic. A prime example of this appears in the third act when a storm breaks out.

At the ghostly climax of the storm Daland's crew, their minds thrown into confusion by the perpetual pitch and toss, are confronted by a choir from the Dutch ship, reinforced by what electronics has to offer music.

The ghostliness inspired by Everding with the choir is fantastic. The choir under the control of Wilhelm Pitz sounded incomparably violent.

Everding gave the helmsman an active buffo role. René Kollo, the former pop singer, made his debut at Bayreuth in this part. And he was a success. His clown-like agility and dexterity was brilliant. It was needed not only on the dramatic side of the opera but also in his exuberant high-pitched vocal role.

The main roles were well cast. Donald McIntyre's suggestive statuesque acting skill was just what was required by the producer's demands. His baritone forced his listeners to become involved in the fate of the Flying Dutchman. He communicated the loneliness and despair of the lead role admirably without ever bursting out into high-flown emotionalism.

Since she last played Senta at Bayreuth Leonie Rysanek has surprisingly improved out of all recognition. From the very beginning she was the austere, supersensual girl who had fallen in love with a ghost who sailed the seven seas. She gave the ballad life but did not descend as is usual in this role to the fanciful or mere gushing.

Besides these figures and Martti Talvelas' representation of the shrewd and sly Daland the rest of the cast appeared as mere peripheral figures. Yet there were some good singers in their ranks. It is surprising that Everding did not manage to free Erik (sung by Jean Cox) and Mary (Unni Rugtvedt) from the normal operatic conventions. *Erich Limmert*

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 28 July 1969)

Wolfgang Wagner to produce a new 'Ring der Nibelungen' next year

At the 1970 Bayreuth Festival Wolfgang Wagner wants to stage a new production of *The Ring of the Nibelungen*.

At a press conference he said that he would take on to his shoulders the thankless task of staging the whole tetralogy and then throwing the result open to discussion and eventual judgement.

He plans to give a cross-section of all the performances of *The Ring* since 1951. This young grandson of Richard Wagner already appeared on the programme at Bayreuth between 1960 and 1964. Wieland Wagner's production of *The Ring* had its premiere in 1965 and was shown for the last time this year.

This points to the programme for the immediate future of Bayreuth. Wolfgang Wagner stated: "We want to remain a studio and not just continue working according to the latest fixed conventions until they simply become sterile."

That means that Wieland Wagner's productions will gradually disappear from the programme. It seems doubtful if his *Tristan*, which is currently playing here, will still be performed next year. There is talk of a new production of *Parsifal*.

There will in any case be a new production of *Tannhäuser*. It has long been planned that Giorgio Strehler will produce the opera when it eventually appears in 1972. If, for some managerial a year to 1971 someone else will have to jump into Strehler's shoes. Wolfgang Wagners's fondest hope is that as many producers as possible work at Bayreuth. The only drawback to his plan is that good Wagner producers are not to be found on every street corner.

The basic arrangements for the Festival on the Green Hill have been made up till 1976. Whatever happens, the Centenary Festival will see a new production of *The Ring*. It is not yet clear who will be in charge. Wolfgang Wagner has said that in no circumstance would it be his production.

When asked if Herbert von Karajan would ever conduct at the Festival again Wolfgang Wagner said: "As long as Karajan thinks he is involved in other, more valid Wagner productions, we must let him go his own way. When he chooses to come to Bayreuth, he will be very welcome."

There was one unpleasant news item for Festival enthusiasts. The cost of the tickets— this year 95 Marks— must be increased next year. But the Festival will not lose by it. The demand for tickets this year as every other far exceeded the supply. All the performances have been sold out for months. Bayreuth need not fear a decline in attendance figures like the Salzburg and Munich Festivals.

(DIE WELT, 26 July 1969)

THINGS SEEN

Otto Dix – a painter of harsh realities

WORK CRAMMED WITH CONTRADICTIONS



"Is this pig still living? " In 1934 the new Saxon Premier wrote this in the margin of Otto Dix' personal file. Dix had been thrown out of the Dresden Academy, when the National Socialists seized power in 1933. In 1927 he had been awarded the position of senior professor.

Nazis accused him of ridiculing the "Volk" and seditiously undermining the will to fight.

He lived on. He survived this catastrophic intermezzo, in which he was despised as being decadent. His pictures were removed from museums and galleries and a number of them was burnt.

He lived to see the War years through, the inception of the Federal Republic and the emergence of a so-called German Democratic Republic.

He died on 25 July 1969.

Dix, the erstwhile public enemy, was in fact in retiring man, but a strong willed representative of the twentieth century.

Apparently he overlooked the division of Germany, remaining after the War in his Hemmenhofen exile. He died at Singen on Lake Constance, and continually refused to return to the Dresden Academy.

Yet he often crossed the frontier and received acclaim in East and West. On these occasions he would gladly give reporters in the other part of Germany interviews. But he stubbornly refused to climb on any political bandwagon.

He pulled no punches a few years back, when commenting on his satisfaction at the eclipse of the hated "insubstantial" art. He bitterly accused Konrad Adenauer of wanting to have removed from the Cologne Museum a harsh picture of himself (at the time when Adenauer was Mayor of Cologne).

People in the world of art turn polite glances to Dix' post-war work. His late Expressionism seems to be a search for his own identity. Truth, which had once obsessed him, striking optic effects, too, no longer seemed a facet of his art.

A recent work of his was a transfer self-portrait. This was done after his storke, last year. It is terrifyingly distorted and deformed Ecce Homo picture, in gruesome, scornful and at the same time almost banal strokes.

The truth which he experienced throughout his life, the objectivity of his own personal suffering tore apart his enigmatic features — his fundamental humanity breaks through, once again.

At long last this picture has silenced many of his critics, who reproached him in his greatest periods, in the twenties, for cynicism, cold Nietzschean haughtiness, or didactic, Wedekind-like attitudes in the middle of a human bestiary.

The reason for this criticism was that he kept himself at a distance, or took up a stiff position with a pinched and harsh facial expression, whenever he was going through analytical processes.

This is not entirely true. There is one family portrait in which he shows his unbounded pessimism with an evil grimace like the shepherd in the Hugo van der Goes' *Adomtion*, or like the Grünewald torturer.

What is right about this criticism is that Dix wanted to reduce his own commitment to over-exact, cutting and destructive observation.

Everything which came between was suspicious to him. He destroyed all enlightening psychology (if externals are portrayed with enough exactitude the inner man will become obvious). He also negated motivated backgrounds, political or social involvement and in the end art itself.

His work is crammed with contradictions and abrupt changes. Herein lies his Realism, since the piling up of events, one on top of the other, forced him to make constant changes of attitude.

Son of a working class family from near Gera, he studied at the Dresden Commercial Art school. Prince von Reuss obtained a scholarship for him. He had not finished his courses when War brought him to the front.

Even in this early period Dix attacked brutally. He drew on nineteenth century landscape painting, he strengthened himself with the hard lines of Florentine Classicism, he gained experience from Van Gogh and seized upon the stormy, revolutionary idiom of Cubists and Futurists.

What Otto Dix achieved in the twenties has long since eclipsed this early period.

Not until 1961 were the "authentic" sketches, produced at the Front, rediscovered. These works were executed in charcoal, black chalk and Indian ink. They betrayed Dix as being a sombre Romantic, singing the praises of Cosmic chaos, and identifying war, as a phenomenon, with the expolosive means of Modern Art.

These works are of an excellence that Dix was scarcely to achieve again. But with a view to the outcome of the War and its stark reality he was forced to give a re-appraisal, a radical re-thinking of a dangerously Romanticised art form.

The distorted and estroyed lives of war cripples led him to indulge in the disortion and destructiveness of Dada.

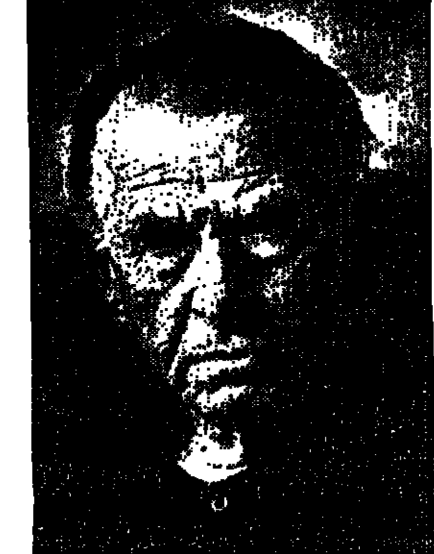
Then, as if it were his duty he gave a disillusioned exposition of the horrors of the War—the very opposite of the ecstatic irrationalism to which he, personally, had fallen prey.

This mammoth task took him nearly a decade and a half. In 1924 the great group of etchings appeared. Then, between 1927 and 1933 Dix painted the famous *Trench Warfare*.

As soon as this horrific warning was painted, the dark mythology of destruction broke out over Germany once again. This was just what Otto Dix had wanted to prevent with his horrendous work.

Dix left behind this self-evident style, along with all forms of ideology.

His passion and his dogma was the



Otto Dix (Photo: IP)

high point, which allowed itself to change under this aspect.

Here the restrained temperament of the artistic Expressionist seems to burst forth again in a particularly graphic way, in grandiose and wild portraits, big city panoramas, studies of extreme sexuality, and childish pictures.

But he even tames this impulse. He gives himself up to reality, almost to the point of surrender, and develops, in return eventually, the old-fashioned technique of glazing, which does not correspond to his handwriting, and he gives himself up to this with craftsmanlike seriousness and ethos.

This remained with him, and he gave in to it, as a newly changed reality seemed to be creeping up on him and he felt the ground slipping from under his feet.

In the thirties he turned his attention almost entirely to landscapes, and spoke, as if from a great distance, through allegory alone.

This was his asylum, his "inner emigration".

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 28 July 1969)

Unknown writers

More than half the population of the Federal Republic does not know the name of a living author from their own country.

Godesberg Institute of Applied Sociology interviewed a random sample of 1,000 in June this year. Fifty-six per cent of those questioned had to shrug their shoulders.

A report of the findings has recently been published. The most frequently mentioned authors were Günter Grass (named by 34 per cent), Heinrich Böll (12 per cent), and Erich Kästner (6).

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 17 July 1969)

Musical instruments from the past

Musical instruments and the history of their place in culture will soon be seen at their best, not only in Berlin, Munich und Leipzig.

Nuremberg's national museum (GNM) has opened its doors on the greatest collection in Europe.

In the new southern building designed by Sep Ruf for the State Institute (also to a certain extent in the Mauthalle) more than 2,000 historically interesting musical instruments are on show.

A fifth of this collection is on permanent display to the general public. The display has a living presentation.

Of course the GNM in Nuremberg has included musical instruments among its exhibits ever since it was founded in the middle of the nineteenth century. But the numbers were not very impressive— about 400 up till 1962. These were presented as only a part of the Teutonic world's cultural heritage.

This changed when the private collection belonging to Ulrich Rück was acquired. Financial compromises on the part of the trustees of this amazing collection, and large gifts from Volkswagen, Thyssen and Nuremberg municipal authorities made the museum immediately richer by almost 1,500 instruments.

A special department in the Museum was opened and given to the care of Dutchman, John Henry van der Meer in 1963.

Friedrich Hellwig, a specialist became curator, one year later.

Other small-scale acquisitions made this collection in the Music Department of the GNM the fine exhibition it is today. Among these acquisitions was the legacy of Natural Scientist, Hermann von Helmholtz of Göttingen, and the donation in part of the second-largest collection in Nuremberg of the Neupert piano-forte-history foundation, which presented 300 objects.

The presentation is now a complete record of the history of musical instruments from the late sixteenth century to the beginning of the nineteenth, arranged according to periods. The biggest division is between pre- and post-1600 when keyboard instruments, were, so to speak, emancipated.

Then comes the period of Michael Praetorius, the diligent Thuringian composer, who described the range of instruments in his day with the ideal of a uniform tonal picture.

Baroque, the era of Bach and Händel is represented. This was the time when string instruments, as we know them today, predominated.

With the development of the Classical orchestra and patronage of salons even for the instruments of country people, there followed almost four decades, leading up to Viennese Classicism and the epoque of Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven himself, a time when a marked tendency was shown to favour more subtle tonal colouring.

Finally there is a selection showing typical aspects from the last century.

A visible exhibition of changing tastes is shown here in Nuremberg. Many guitars, have decorations on their sounding boards. There are harpsichords with rustic scenes depicted on their lids. Some baroque keyboard instruments are like calashes. The Aeolian harp, so favoured by Romantic poetry, looks tasteless and boorish in comparison.

It is amazing how many of the instruments are now defunct and totally forgotten, for instance the theorbo, baryton and oboe da caccia. Even more amazing is that Mozart composed music specially for some of these now obsolete instruments.

As a natural aid to orientation the Nuremberg collection, which largely ignores popular instruments and instruments from places other than Europe, groups many of the exhibits under "families".

Historically the various types of instrument were invented and developed in a way analogous to the human voice. From bass to soprano, that is the range of cornets, horns, recorders, lutes and violes, and a specimen of each is on show.

Instruments have a sociology of their own, too. Whether in an ensemble or solo role their function changes according to type and times.

Not only can the exhibits be seen; they can be heard as well. Stereophonic recording equipment has captured the sounds which were last heard many centuries ago. Recitals of music liven up the whole exhibition.

Tape recordings have been made of Bavarian Radio's Musica Antiqua concerts, which have been held in this department of the museum.

In this way a tape library is being built up of most of the old instruments in the collection.

Another important piece of work, at present being undertaken is the extensive task of cataloguing the whole Nuremberg collection, whose worth is estimated at five million Marks (over 500,000 pounds) at current values. *Dietmar N. Schmidt*

(DIE WELT, 28 July 1969)

EDUCATION

Schools have too many arts teachers, too few for the sciences



Ninety per cent of all the natural scientists there have ever been are living today.

More than half of all scientific discoveries have been made in the last twenty years. Every day somewhere in the world at least one scientist is making a discovery of great importance for the future of our society.

And what do people study at universities in this country? At a meeting in Saarbrücken Education Ministers of the Federal states showed little foresight in advising youth to study arts subjects like German, history, economy, sociology, politics and psychology.

In grammar schools with a bias towards the arts physics, chemistry and biology have been turned into voluntary subjects. If a sixth-former finds one difficult he can just ignore it.

The state of affairs at scientific grammar-schools is not much better. The only compulsory subject is physics. Once again chemistry and biology are voluntary.

Because of this a cybernetician from Karlsruhe, Karl Steinbruch, has described our society as incorrectly programmed. He says that the German spirit has always preferred sentiment to the coldness of the computer. A humanist is thought of by the people as someone who can read Homer in the original Greek and not a person who is thinking of the future development of Mankind.

We lack the shock that the Americans felt when the Soviet Union launched their Sputnik in 1957. This unleashed powerful forces to promote the sciences.

In this country we are still concerned with curing the symptoms. We stand by and watch more teachers being trained for German and history than the schools can use.

According to Clemens Christian, the president of North Rhine-Westphalia's grammar school teachers association, the number of people studying German who want to become teachers could take 15.4 per cent of all the lessons at a school. But only 12.8 per cent of the total number of lessons are spent doing German.

Supply exceeds demand with would-be history teachers as well. Of the 13.5 per cent of lessons they could take only 5.5 per cent is apportioned to history.

The Volkswagen Foundation has from the very beginning placed all its emphasis on the advancement of mathematics and science. The Foundation has earmarked 75 million Marks for students and probationary teachers who wish to teach mathematics or science at secondary schools. Grants of up to 750 Marks a term will be paid after the intermediate examinations. After the final examination another 3,500 Marks will be given.

The aim of this venture is to break the vicious circle we have today. The low number of mathematics teachers means that the future number will also be too low.

The Foundation has made estimates of the mathematics teachers needed in the period until 1980. Four years ago there was already a shortage of science teachers. Another 1,200 were needed in science classes at schools. Either other teachers took over their lessons or else the classes were cancelled and valuable time wasted.

Of the 13,788 science teachers now at our schools only 8,945 will still be at their posts in 1980. Death and retirement will have taken their toll. During this time the number of pupils at secondary schools will have increased by 960,000 to 2,050,000. That in itself means that the number of teachers must increase from 15,000 by at least 18,000 in 1980. The figure must be more than doubled.

All experts on education and educational matters believe that the average number of pupils in a class must be reduced so that the child gains far more from his school-days. The figure now stands at 27.7 pupils in a class. This must be reduced immediately to 24 and then during the seventies to 20. This means that 45,000 teachers will be needed, more than thirty thousand more than there are now. Teaching staff must be tripled.

It is often supposed that little will be done to reduce the long hours spent at a school by grammar school teachers. This the foundation considers to be unrealistic. Today there is more urgency in the demands made by teachers that their hours of work are brought into line with that of other professions.

Even a conservative estimate must show that in ten years' time a teacher will be taking only ninety per cent of the lessons he has today. According to these figures the number of teachers must rise by over 35,000, an increase which is almost fourfold.

And finally the report of the Volkswagen Foundation says that if the number of lessons a week are increased so that sixth-formers can meet future requirements, the number of teachers must also rise. If there is one more lesson of mathematics a week and one extra lesson in either physics, chemistry or biology, the teaching staff must be increased by 62,100, nearly a fivefold rise.

Only two factors can prevent this. Technical teaching equipment and programmed education is becoming daily more common. This could replace many lessons at present taught by teachers. The other thing to be done is to use up all the available potential. Teachers trained to teach science should give up their second subject, especially if it is something like sport.

But even if these two courses are taken 45,000 to 50,000 teachers are still needed for the four subjects. This means that more than 30,000 new positions for mathematicians and scientists must be created at secondary schools.

A need this great cannot in the present circumstances be disguised. The Volkswagen Foundation felt itself forced to action. For highly developed industrial nations continued existence depends on promotion of the sciences.

Gerhard Weise

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 26 July 1969)





Theodor W. Adorno (Photo: ...

Death of great philosopher and sociologist

Frankfurt philosopher and sociologist Professor Theodor W. Adorno has just died of a heart attack while on holiday in Switzerland. He was 66 years old.

Professor Adorno whose real name was Theodor Wiesengrund, was the son of a Frankfurt merchant and a singer of Corsican extraction.

He studied music, sociology and philosophy in Frankfurt, and graduated with a thesis about Husserl. Later in Vienna he was a pupil of Alban Berg. In 1930 Adorno joined the Sociological Research Institute of Frankfurt University where he was given his doctorate in 1931 with a thesis on Kierkegaard.

He was dismissed at the beginning of the Third Reich. In 1934 he joined the teaching staff at Oxford University and then went to America. From 1938 he worked at the Sociological Research Institute in New York. In America he came into close contact with Thomas Mann.

The passages in Mann's novel *Dr Faustus* which deal with music were written with advice from Adorno.

Since 1949 Adorno has been teaching once more in Frankfurt. Here, together

Süddeutsche Zeitung
MÜNCHNER NEUESTE NACHRICHTEN

with Max Horkheimer, he was made administrative director of the Institute for Sociological Research.

Adorno's many works deal with 19th and 20th century literature, music, philosophy and sociology. Among his works are *An Attempt at an Interpretation of Wagner* (1952), *The Dialectics of Enlightenment* (written in collaboration with Max Horkheimer in 1947), *Minima Moralia* (1951) and *Negative Dialectics* (1967).

It is impossible to ignore the influence which Adorno had not only on his immediate pupils but on the whole intellectual climate of this country today.

For a long time Adorno was considered along with Herbert Marcuse as the most important theoretician of the New Left. His attacks on the false consciousness of bourgeois ideology and the critical analyses of the modern world found acceptance with the younger generation, although Adorno was sceptical about the activists' demands to translate philosophy into reality, that is to make it the foundation of a course of action.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 7 August 1969)

MEDICINE

Diabetes symposium at Mannheim

DIABETICS DIET NEED NOT BE MONOTONOUS

About three per cent of the population of the Federal Republic suffer from diabetes. One tenth of the over 65s have the complaint. Diabetes is more common today than ever before because most people's diets are rich in calories which help promote it. But insulin treatment and oral anti-diabetics mean that the life-span of a diabetic is scarcely threatened. The Boehringer firm at Mannheim invited a medical symposium, under the chairmanship of Professor Mehnert, to discuss various aspects of the complaint. Items on the agenda were diagnosis and early treatment of diabeties, its effects on metabolism and the vascular system and medical and dietary treatment.

Diabetes mellitus is an inherited chronic metabolic disease caused by a deficiency of insulin.

It can lead to more than troubles in the metabolism. Vascular diseases can be caused by diabetes. Every doctor who treats diabetics must remember these two points.

Insulin is formed in the pancreas and stored in granule form. The production of insulin in the beta cells in the pancreas influences the carbo-hydrate metabolism and the change in proteins.

Insulin helps to absorb glucose in the muscles and the adipose cells. What insulin actually does is reduce the sugar content of the blood. When insulin is lacking sugar can no longer be carried to the cells.

To make up for this the organism obtains the energy it needs by drawing on its reserves of fat and protein. This process means that valuable body protein is used up.

The various fatty acids are split into glycerine or adipose acids. The body cannot deal with the increase or deals inadequately with it. Ketone bodies are produced and they establish themselves in the adipose acids. There now exists the danger of a diabetic coma from which most diabetics used to die in the past.

There are differences between juvenile diabetes, which can affect children, and adult diabetes which occurs mainly in people over 40 who are overweight.

Adult diabetes leads only to a small reduction in the insulin content of the pancreas. This means that no ketone bodies are produced as in juvenile diabetes. The resistance to insulin in multicellular fatty tissue affects older people, making them unequal to the excessive strains on the metabolism.

But both adult and juvenile forms were classifiable under the blanket term 'Diabetes mellitus', the symposium decided. The complaints had the same symptoms in common. The patient's state was improved by insulin injections whatever his age. Both complaints develop on the basis of heredetary disposition. Vascular complications are typical in old and young.

Dr Hild, a lecturer from the Heidelberg Medical Clinic, discussed vascular illnesses resulting from diabetes.

Diabetes, he said, can affect the blood tissues in the heart and the brain and the arteries to the kidneys and legs. This is nearly always the case when these complaints affect women. Usually their hormone structure protects them from thrombetic ailments.

Vascular diseases occur in diabetics together with vasomotor troubles, peripheral circulatory troubles (both neuropathic) and a higher susceptibility to mycoses.

It is known that atherosclerotic changes in the larger arteries are encouraged by excessive supply of fat. Diabetic illnesses also affect the smaller fundus, mainly the retina of the eye and the kidneys.

Examination of the eye is an important part of the doctor's duties when treating a diabetic. Often diabetes is not diagnosed until the doctor sees the affects in the eye.

As the legs of a sufferer from diabetes are particularly susceptible to vascular complaints the doctor must take special note of any change, however minute, and any lesions. Dr Norman P. Schenker of Munich once produced a film about diabetes which showed that tight shoes or even a water bottle which was too hot could lead to alarming symptoms. In the old days this sometimes necessitated amputation.

Dr Hild recommended that no moisture at all should reach the lesions. The application of ointment was ruled out.

The Heidelberg Clinic tried to improve the circulation of diabetics who were known to have circulatory troubles (and it is important to examine the patient's feet in this respect) with interarterial infusions. This method can be used also by the general practitioner.

Secretion of sugar in the urine points to diabetes. When this is combined with other typical symptoms of diabetes such as increased urination, thirst and physical deterioration, the diagnosis is almost certain.

The analysis of sugar in the blood is also important. Dr Foerster explained how this was done in less advanced cases by provocution or defect test. The patient is told to drink 100 grammes of glucose in 400 milli-litres of liquid. This causes a rapid rise in blood sugar which returns to its normal level within a couple of hours as long as the patient is healthy. Dr Hormuth, in speaking of the diagnosis of diabetes, said that an experienced specialist would always be able to detect the disease in its early stages.

Diabetes is treated by one of three methods. Firstly there is diet alone, secondly diet plus antidiabetic medicaments and lastly diet connected with insulin injections. It can be seen from this that diet is the basis of every course of treatment.

A diabetic's diet is not, as is generally supposed, a monotonous starvation diet. It is biologically nutritious and would also be good for non-diabetics. It is relatively low in fat but rich in carbohydrates and protein. The aim of the diet is to maintain the level of the sugar content in the blood and the patient's normal weight.

If the metabolic condition is not sufficiently improved by dietary measures the treatment must be supplemented with sulphanylic urea and biguanides.

The treatment to be used when there is a shortage of insulin is injections. Insulin was first produced in a form suitable for medical application in 1921. It is measured according to a standardised scale valid all over the world.

Dr Heep of the University's Women's Hospital discussed diabetes and pregnancy. Particular attention should be paid to this as today midwives are increasingly faced with the problem of diabetes mellitus.

Diabetic women do not become pregnant until they have insulin. Afterwards their chances of conception are high and so is responsibility of the doctor. He must ensure that the pregnancy and birth do not produce complications.

Oestrogon treatment leads to a clear improvement in the metabolic condition. There is a clear connection between the death of the child before the birth and its mother's poor metabolic state. One result is an excessive supply of glucouse to the foetus. Other symptoms include an ever increasing decline in alkaline reserves, increased urination and an abnormal increase of acids in the blood which causes respiratory difficulties. The children of diabetics are often very heavy. It is the effect of the insulin that leads to increased weight.

Only in isolated cases will it be necessary to terminate the pregnancy. With medical and scientific research at its present level diabetics need only practise a little self-discipline to lead a normal business and family life.

(RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, 23 July 1969)

More clinics for brain damage sufferers

DIE WELT
UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

The association representing victims of brain damage incurred in war or at work has demanded the establishment of one hundred special clinics for people with brain damage.

The association justified their demand with the ever growing number of victims of road accidents who suffer brain damage.

Federal Executive head Walter Schlösser said that the need for the special clinics was shown by a survey by the National Association of Neurologists.

This Association had been commissioned by the Ministry of Labour to examine what medical care was given to those with brain damage.

According to the report the special departments then existing could cater for only 10 to 15 per cent of the serious cases. It was estimated that 30,000 people suffered head injuries resulting in lasting damage to the brain.

Three in four road accidents result in head injuries, says the report. The head is always the part of the body that is most endangered. Schlösser announced that his organisation would start a 'Mind your head' campaign to cover the whole of the Federal Republic.

About 15 per cent of accident victims who succumb to brain injuries could be saved given correct diagnosis and prompt treatment. Cases always crop up where police mistake the effects of brain damage for sign of drunkenness.

The fate of children with brain defects is particularly tragic. The damage cannot be diagnosed until it is too late. Every year at least 5,000 children under the age of 15 suffer brain damage in road accidents. Operations have to be carried out on half that number.

Schlösser therefore advised that special medical and educational institutes should be set up for children with brain damage.

(DIE WELT, 25 July 1969)

A discussion on behavourism in Munich

AIM TO RECONCILE PATIENT TO HIMSELF AND SOCIETY

The Max Planck Institute for Psychiatry in Munich University's Physiological Institute has organised a congress on behaviourism in English.

The head of the Institute, Professor Dr Albert Görres, spoke of the essential points of behaviourism, which is best explained as being the opposite of psychoanalysis. Each method excludes the other.

Let us assume that a child enjoys playing with a rabbit but is punished for it by his mother because of her odd fears. As an adult, that child will have forgotten the pain of a punishment that he could not understand, but he will have developed a neurotic fear of small animals, a phobia.

Psychoanalysts try to relieve patients of this condition by pointing out to them the origin of their phobia. Behaviourists ignore the cause and try to combat the phobia with an antidote.

Behaviourism originated in America as a branch of psychology. It has been described as psychology without the psycho because it works on the surface.

Münchner Merkur
Münchener Zeitung
für Politik, Wirtschaft, Kultur und Sport

All interest is directed to those parts of the human which can be observed, experimented upon and, if possible, measured. Dreams, a dominating factor in psychoanalysis, play absolutely no part in behaviourism.

In the case of the child mentioned the behaviourist would counteract the phobia with some incompatible, neutralising idea. This is the same principle that is at work when a person whistles or sings to himself when walking through a dark wood to try to allay his fears.

When treating neuroses the behaviourist devises a hierarchic diagram of conditions of differing intensity. For each level he develops his own method of treatment, in some cases on the principle of reward and punishment.

In less serious cases he reaches his goal with relaxing exercises. In more serious cases he must use all his inventive genius, in much the same the way that a scientist does in his experiments.

Psychoanalysts, under the influence of Sigmund Freud, treat only neuroses, never psychoses. Behaviourists do not shrink from these terrible illnesses. They even treat primitivism and imbecility.

Behaviourists do not intend to go to the root of the matter and effect a cure. Their immediate aim is to give the patient an opportunity of fitting in with society, allowing him to be employed normally even though he continues to have the illness. To a certain extent the patient has to forget his illness.

For example, a psychotic may well retain his mad notions, his persecution complex or his delusions of grandeur. But the main thing is that he does not let these influence his life within society.

Or again, a patient may insist on being silent in whatever environment he is. The behaviourist must then make him break his silence so that externally at least he seems normal to those who are around him.

(Münchner Merkur, 25 July 1969)

■ INVESTMENT

Factors influencing location of foreign companies in this country

Frankfurter Allgemeine
ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Certain towns in the Federal Republic seem to exercise a magic charm over foreign investors.

Frankfurt can claim to be the Americans' favourite city, investment-wise. Japanese have a particular devotion for Düsseldorf. The British give the thums-up to Hamburg.

This generalised judgment which many people would claim to be right, simply by using their eyes, is in fact backed up by statistical evidence.

In Frankfurt there are indeed more American organisations than in other places, whereas Düsseldorf enjoys the benefits of Japanese patronage more than other towns in this country.

Statistics for foreign firms which have commenced business in the Federal Republic in the past two years show even more such preferences.

Most obvious is the concentration of British, French and American firms in the areas where the respective countries were formerly occupation powers.

Whereas most people here have forgotten the division of the country into British French and American zones, the old boundaries still have some meaning for foreign firms wishing to set up business here.

The reason is this. When, for example, an American firm with headquarters in the USA is looking for personnel to run a new subsidiary company in the Federal Republic, many of the managerial staff will be sought among people who have experience, and if possible localised experience of this country, and former occupation troops will have a great advantage.

The places where army dumps belonging to the Western allies are situated correspond largely to the sites of former camps for occupation soldiers.

Many ex-soldiers, who are offered jobs with new factories in this country express preferences for a posting to a town near where they once served.

Of course this is by no means decisive when a company is choosing where to set up shop. However it remains the major reason why the three countries now have business representatives in the towns where their troops were stationed just after the War.

Other countries, which were not involved in the occupation seem to have preferences for specific areas of this country.

For example there are hardly any Italian or Spanish firms north of the River Main. On the other hand the number of Scandinavian firms operating south of the Main is negligible. Apart from Düsseldorf, as has already been mentioned, Hamburg is a favourite centre for Japanese firms.

Dutch firms operate in the main in an area of about one hundred miles along the Holland-Federal Republic border. Obviously they are not willing to spread their trade with this country over too wide an area.

When studying this question the main point to be tackled is what is the main inducement for a firm to move into one town rather than another?

The most decisive factor apart from a nation's knowledge of the business economy in any place is the question of the prices in production centres and the level of freight charges, according to Erich Schneider.

In practice this means that firms which have a high consumption of raw materials place their new factories in areas near to centres of production of the necessary materials, for example iron and steel.

On the other hand, firms producing goods, which because of their weight, their size or their awkwardness to handle, are costly to transport, place their factories as near as possible to centres where the goods will be used or further processed. An excellent example of this is the *pre-fabrication side of building firms.*

In both cases the determining factor in selecting which town to operate from is the minimising of freight costs.

For foreign firms this lesson does not seem to have had any affect. Obviously considerations of lowering freight charges in many cases do not tally with the predilection for working in former occupation territories, or for making new beginnings in a town just because its surroundings are favoured.

Two things can be held against this apparent contradiciton. Firstly freight charge considerations have generally lost much of their meaning, since new standards have been set when reckoning advantages and disadvantages of proposed new sites.

Electricity costs are another factor which must not be ignored. Connections with other production concerns must always be arranged. And very important is the consideration of local tax advantages, and other cash incentives to settle at a certain place, for instance land prices, or credit at advantageous rates.

In many cases, however, foreign firms operating here are not engaged in producing consumer goods.

Even for foreign production plants in this country the oft-quoted considerations of transport expenses aronly partially valid, since in the branches of industry where the most spectacular growth rates are being noted, for instance chemical and electrical products, what is produced is largely unaffected by transport costs.

The situation is quite different naturally in the case of refineries and, in certain circumstances, aluminium foundries.

Semi-conductors, metal foil and drilling equipment are produced all over this country at virutally the same expense, nowadays, so long as there is a good rail or road connection.

Foreigners engaged on building up a new firm in the Federal Republic, are freer now in their choice of location than was the case a few decades ago.

Furthermore the constant battle to ensure that there is always on adequate labour force leads many firms to build in places which may be some distance away from the centre which other considerations suggest would be ideal. Many companies have to select a site rather remote from the source of raw materials or the market where they hope to sell their wares.

Foreign companies have been starting subsidiaries in the Federal Republic for over fifteen years now. Often they choose to put their factories in an area where there are several other from their part of the world, already.

Towns like Frankfurt, Düsseldorf and Munich attract many company managers for the very reason that many companies from their own homelands are already represented there.

In Düsseldorf, for instance there are corresponding facilities for many more highly specialised firms from abroad.

This applies to foreign international trading banks, broking firms and advertising agancies, business advisory firms and most recently there has been an increasing need for public relations agencies.

In all these cases the argument that an American firm went to Frankfurt because there is already a number of American firms there is applicable, valid and financially reasonable.

However, since in so many cases there is no particular reason of this kind why a company from abroad should be forced into taking up residence in a certain town, personal, and often highly irrational motives can prompt the final decision where to go. These motives play a vital role.

Whether so many firms from abroad can economically continue to make such an important decision by such haphazard and illogical means is a bone of contention.

When the final desicion is made, the person in the parent company who is responsible for making it should carefully weigh up the advantages and disadvantages of as many different sites as possible, and he should certainly never be prompted by his own personal loyalties and fancies.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 30 July 1969)

Greater number of savings accounts

Between 1964 and early 1969 the number of savings accounts kept with privately run branks increased by more than 60 per cent. At present eight and a half million savings accounts are still open. The total amount of money invested in these accounts nearly doubled during this same period. Investments stand at 27,000 million Marks.

An investigation by the Federal Association of Banks in this country (which has offices in Cologne) showed that small savers are playing an ever more important role in the economy of the banks.

At the beginning of this year the average bank statement for savers read 3,220 Marks. This figure respresented an increase of 554 Marks or 21 per cent on four years ago.

At the same juncture 37 per cent of savings accounts held less than 300 Marks. Fifty-six per cent were worth 1,000 Marks or less.

About 77 per cent of savers were holding accounts worth 3,000 Marks or less.

The Union's investigation showed that a comparison between banks and other savings institutes would prove how the social groups using the various saving methods were growing closer.

(Telegraf, 30 July 1969)

Mark investment and loans abroad

If signs are not deceptive, then according to a statement made by the Capital Market Commission, extensive foreign loans will again be placed. This may well affect the domestic capital market.

Nobody can deny that more extensive foreign loans in Marks will further current interest tendencies.

This is the opinion of credit policy authorities.

From their ranks there has even been a suggestion that the ecnomic boom will right itself, without extensive damage being done, if the economy's built in protection is not undermined by administrative measures.

This means, among other things that the upward trend in interest rates should not be halted at the level of the interest market.

Only a period of credit squeeze can lead the high investment level of the economy, especially the building trade, back to satisfactory proportions.

In this respect the Federal Republic, in comparison with the situation pertaining in other countries, is on the sunny side of the street.

Furthermore it should not be forgotten that, according to statistics provided by the Bundesbank, the proportion of foreign loans in Marks in the first quarter of 1969, totalling 1,734 million Marks, was relatively low, in comparison with this country's total outlay in foreign stocks, which stood at 3,629 million Marks.

Federal Republic net capital investments for the same period were 5,816 million Marks. The high figures for foreign loans in Marks, according to a report made to banking groups in this country were not repeated in April and May, when the figure stood at a total of 488 million Marks.

This is no surprise. Since the import and export of capital has been fully liberalised, the most diverse ways of obtaining loans in Marks are available to foreign concerns.

At any rate the investor abroad has several possibilities for obtaining loans, for which he pays interest rates, which are, in comparison to those in his home country, quite low.

Nothing is going to change in this respect as long as a free capital exchange market suffers from vast differences in interest rates, as at present.

The Central Committee responsible for the capital market, which also takes charge of matters concerning foreign loans in Marks, can do nothing more than try to create a little order and ensure at least that two loans are never made on any one day.

That does not exclude the eventuality that politicians will ceaselessly try to misuse the Committee for purposes such as these.

This has so far done its reputation no ggod at all. At least the idea has gone out of fashion in this country that bankers still carry a sheathed sword under their coats, which only has to be drawn by a politician to make intending purchasers on the capital market toe the line.

Add to this that it can not be emphasised enough that institutions dealing in foreign loans in Marks create no permanent status quo, despite the worthy expression "long-term capital exports".

The loans represent investments which are at high interest rates, but also liquid. As international negotiable documents they can be cashed not only on the Federal Republic market, but also at all major banking houses in the world especially as they are not subject to duty.

If their purpose at present is to export money from this country to other lands the opposite may be the case in the near future, if the international economic situation has changed.

In any case they are much more liquid than investment certificates, which are bought on savings contracts.

For the first quarter of this year a sum of about 700 million Marks is involved, to which savings commitments are attached, involving roughly the same amount.

This form of long-term capital export can not be made retrogressive, since it is tied up by contract, otherwise losses will be made.

(Industriekurier, 29 July 1969)



■ WORLD TRADE

The international grain dilemma

GOVERNMENTS MUST COOPERATE TO REACH A SOLUTION

DIE WELT
UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Nobody really knows which side made the first tentative sorties. But there is no longer any doubt that on the international grain market there is now open warfare over prices. It is free for all and no holds barred, with every man for himself.

None of the combatants will come out of the fray with the victor's laurel, yet one army has already been defeated — the International Grain Convention (IGA).

Shortly after representatives of the five largest grain producers in the World, America, Canada, Australia, Argentina and the Common Market counties had agreed to the IGA's set minimum price tariff for exports, at a meeting in Washington, the USA announced in the middle of July that they had broken the Convention.

The States announced that they had made further sales at cut prices. A few days later Canada followed the lead of her nearest neighbour.

Now everybody in expert circles is sure that other members of the Grain Convention have a few deals on their conscience.

Only Argentina is thought to have kept strictly to the IGA rules, so far, and then only because a mediocre harvest left her with little surplus corn to put on the international market at cheap rates.

Among EEC countries the main grain exporter, France, as soon as the agreement made on 1 July 1968 came into force, was reproached by America.

Market circles in London spoke at the time of a deal in which French grain was sold to Japan, America's traditional customer, at grossly unfair prices. France was said to have undercut the IGA minimum in practice by five and a half dollars per ton.

It is estimated that the most recent grain exchange deal, an 800,000 ton contract with China was made at a rate of 15 dollars per ton cheaper.

Since the EEC grain market was set up, the Brussels Commission has been responsible for the export price of French corn.

In order to be able to place surplus grain on the World market, despite the excessive domestic prices, the EEC reserves certain so-called re-imbursements for exporters of grain.

By means of a kind of basic refund the price of EEC grain is usually pulled down to the regular World market price. The most practical application of this is subsidising transport costs from the land where the grain is grown to the prospective importer.

This is the first step in the breaking down of IGA minimum price agreements. The idea must be taken with a pinch of salt that the importing country should be expected to foot the bill for transport.

Since the international market price is meant to be the level set by the IGA, the Common Market countries are immediately breaking the terms of the agreement, when, apart from helping member nations to cut their prices to the international market level, they then give a subsidy to cover transport costs.

At the Washington conference Australia found herself exposed to the criticism of the USA and EEC, that the International Grain Convention had been brokem down, if not formally then at least as a matter of fact.

By manipulating the pre-set freight rates, from Australian harbours the price of grain had been brought down to a lower level than permitted, according to critics.

So it seems that every grain producer is trying by one piece of chicanery or another to bring his grain to the international market at the lowest price possible, to the embarrassment of his competitors.

Justifiably it has been stated that the IGA minimum price was already too high when it first came into force.

The present agreements on grain prices are viewed by many as a product of the Kennedy Round, when negotiations were swayed by the effects of several crop failures in Eastern bloc countries. At the same time India and Pakistan were making such heavy demands that surpluses left over from previous harvests were swallowed up and there seemed to be a real danger that supplies would run too low.

In the meantime however, the turnover on the international grain exchange has dropped from 65 million tons in the mid-sixties to the present figure of about 50 million tons.

China buys comparatively less, the Soviet Union, which placed orders in the range of ten million tons, during the lean years, has resumed her position as a leading grain exporter.

Since Moscow, moreover, did not sign the IGA agreement (although the Russians were part of the previous international agreement) Russian grain exporters can play the market and control their prices to their hearts' content.

Even in underdeveloped countries the orders for foreign grain are going down. India, once importer of around ten million tons, plans to show a surplus in 1971, which will be vailable for export.

Pakistan, within the space of three years, has doubled her grain production rate, and is now managing to cater for her own needs sufficiently.

The secret of this success in these countries is the cultivation of a new type of grain, which has come to be known as "Mexico Corn".

Since nearly all lands which export corn have achieved moderate to good, or even excellent harvests, the amounts of surplus in the granaries are rising swiftly, since the 1967 harvest.

EEC countries will end the current corn-market year on 31 July with stocks of six or seven million tons. Last year this figure was only 3.2 million tons.

America and Canada will both announce stocks totalling 20 million tons. Last year America had only 14.5 million tons and Canada 15 million. The amount produced yearly in the USA is about 40 million tons.

The bad relationship between supply and demand has become so gross that economic measures can no longer help. This price war among exporters is no solution.

The main hope is that governments will put their heads together and try to hammer out a solution.

Valentin Willecke
(DIE WELT, 29 July 1969)

Most fresh food supplies are imported

Large businesses in the Federal Republic concerned with trading, chain-stores, department stores, independent chains and co-operatives obtain between 20 and 60 per cent of their supplies of fresh food abroad. This is to the obvious detriment of this country's farming.

This was determined by a recent investigation commissioned by the Federal Ministry for Food at the research centre for agricultural sociology and politics.

The actual investigation was carried out at the research centre for trade in Berlin. It involved questionning 19 large chains to which nearly 6,000 shops are attached.

Results of the investigations showed that these large concerns imported 50 per cent of their fruit and vegetables, 60 per cent of their poultry and 20 per cent of cheese and eggs.

Reasons supplied by the investigators for the extraordinarily high percentage of food imported, despite the nearness and convenience of the domestic market, involved the lack of comprehension of this country's food producers for the market requirements.

The deep-frozen, pre-packed food producers only wanted to accept top quality produce. On the other hand food growers were always on the lookout for a chance to throw in second rate produce, as well.

The investigation comes to the conclusion that it will become increasingly more difficult in future for agriculturalists to bring lower quality produce to the markets.

Their remedy to the problem is for farmers to keep lower quality goods off the market altogether, and make up their losses by raising the price of better quality produce.

According to the results of the qeustionnaire, traders will "accept the situation without raising prices." This will help to avoid losses reulting from demands which do not completely match supplies.

This is particularly true in the case of fruit and vegetables, where there is still the problem of quality control and sorting on the part of this country's suppliers.

When Federal Republic producers are already offering branded goods they are on the right track. This gives them a clear advantage over foreign competitors.

Agriculture seem to be moving towards the period when its produce — with the exception of fresh meat — will all be sold in prepared and pre-packed from.

Only in this way can the advantage of greater nearness to the market be used against foreign competitors.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 26 July 1969)

Wine consumption slowly increases

Wine consumption in the Federal Republic is slowly going up. But the amount consumed is still considerably less than in other foreing countries.

According to figures published by the Federal Ministry of Food, 15.6 litres of wine, including Sekt (a sparkling white wine similar to Champagne) per capita were drunk last year in this country.

This is 0.5 litres more than in 1967, and on average 2.4 litres more per head than between 1960 and 1964.

About one third of the wine consumed was red wine.

The average amount of wine drunk in Common Market countries was 70 litres per person in 1968. The French lead the field with 120 litres and the Italians are next highest wine consumers with 110 litres. (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 25 July 1969)

■ TECHNOLOGY

Early warning system against meteorites

Frankfurter Rundschau
Unabhängige Tageszeitung

Three kinds of meteorite land on Earth: those that are seen to land, those that are found although no one saw them as shooting stars and finally, by far the largest group, those that are neither seen nor found because they bored too deep into the Earth's mantle.

In order to keep the number of meteorites that fall into the last two categories to a minimum a system of meteorite observation has been built up in the south of the Federal Republic of Germany, the existence and details of which have so far been known only to specialists.

At some time or other many people have heard of the meteorites that were seen to fall near Ivanovichi and Tunguska in Siberia but few people have ever heard anything about meteorites that, as coincidence would have it, were seen to fall on this country – at Treysa in Northern Hesse in 1916, Eichstätt in 1785, Kiel in 1962, Schöneberg in 1846, Bremervörde in 1855, Gütersloh in 1851 and Simmern in the Hunsrück mountains in 1920, to name but a few.

Near Mainz, Darmstadt, Tabarz, Obernkirchen, in the Ems region and any number of areas in Germany, Czechoslovakia and elsewhere in Central Europe meteorites have been found without there being any record of when they fell. Scientists reckon that there is probably a great deal more earth from other planets that in all probability will never be recognised as such.

Mineralogical, chemical and mass spectroscopical analysis can reveal a great deal about meteorites that are located. In very few cases, though, can the origin of the material be determined. For these data about the path of the meteor before it hurtles through the atmosphere and lands on the surface of the Earth are essential.

Yet even if someone sees a shooting star zooming Earthwards exact data of its previous path are not by any means available. For this reason Dr Ceplecha of the Ondrejeov astronomical institute, Czechoslovakia, decided in the mid-fifties that a systematic search for meteorites must be made.

He erected two cameras at suitable points with an angle of incidence of 180 degrees. Shortly after the experiment began, on 7 April 1959, Dr Ceplecha succeeded by this relatively simple strategem in photographing the meteorite Pribram and estimating its path.

Since then entire networks of cameras have been erected in Czechoslovakia and the United States. Such a starling success as that achieved by the Czech pioneer has yet to recur but according to Professor Zähringer of the Max Planck Institute of Nuclear Physics in Heidelberg a network of meteor cameras has now been set up all over the south of this country too and attached to the Czechoslovak network.

Twenty-six cameras are at action station at intervals of roughly sixty miles. The northernmost observation post is north-west of Frankfurt, the southernmost near Chiemsee lake in upper Bavaria.

In conjunction with the meteorological service and interested amateur astronomers and photographers the cameras are mounted on a stand about six feet above the ground and far enough from houses and trees to ensure as unrestricted a view of the horizon as possible.

The cameras, standard 36-mm cameras with 2/50 lenses are aimed vertically at a convex mirror 36 centimetres in diameter. The camera, that is, points towards the ground. The convex mirror is firmly mounted on a circular base.

During the night, provided the moonlight is not too bright, the fixed stars and planets appear on the films as circular dots whereas shooting stars or meteors have a tail.

As a rotating segment slowly moves in front of the lens the speed of the meteor can be estimated. The data are eventually subjected to computer analysis by Dr Ceplecha.

Tracking meteorites

Data of meteor paths is important for meteorite research for a number of reasons. The meteorites can, for one, be found more easily. The landing-place can be estimated to within a few square miles from the geocentric path of the meteor.

Meteors are also a kind of space probe, providing information about the intensity of cosmic radiation in the region of their paths.

The most important point, however, is that the meteor's speed at the time of entry into the Earth's atmosphere combined with its radioactive age (the time since it was separated from a larger body) make possible deductions as to the point in the solar system from which the meteor originated.

Professor Zähringer reckons that the use of cameras increases tenfold the likelihood of finding meteorites. Hikers should bear this in mind when they come across mysterious lumps of rock.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 29 July 1969)

Fewer registered companies

Industrial concerns (employing more than ten people) numbered 56,709 on average in 1968.

This was 660 more than in 1960, but less than any of the years in between.

Even in 1966 there were 59,011 companies registered. In 1964 the figure was 59,273.

In mining and the food and drink industries there has been a steady decline since 1960.

In raw material and production goods the peak was reached in 1963, followed by a steady drop, finally falling below the 1960 figure in 1968, according to the Federal Republic Industrial Institute, in Cologne.

(Industriekurier, 24 July 1969)

Computers hoodwink the eye and deceive the ear

Cinematography and television are only possible because the quickness of the film deceives the eye. The image must succeed one another a least sixteen times a second before they are registered by the eye as continuous movement. The 25 frames a second generally used today render the optical illusion as good as perfect.

It was left to electronics to show that the ear can be deceived in the same way. With its aid speech can now be dissected and more or less completely reassembled following wireless or cable transmission.

The sole *physical* prerequisite is that the speed, that is to say, the frequency of the succession of word fragments, must be at least twice that of highest frequency of the transmission itself.

In wireless telegraphy, where suitable systems are available, a scanning sequence of 8,000 hertz is used for the 300 to 3,400 cycles of human speech. At intervals of 125 microseconds a speech sample is taken (its duration in time is immaterial) and fed to the receiver in the same rhythm. Is is heard as continuous speech.

This principle was discovered in the thirties but not until recent progress in semiconductor technology and the development of the time multiplex process has it been put into practice.

Up to 100 conversations can be sent along one wire simultaneously with the aid of this process. The succession of speech fragments needs only to be unscrambled to reassemble comprehensible words and sentences.

The only remaining obstacle is the outmoded equipment used at telephone exchanges. As yet this shuffling of conversation snippets can only be carried out by special equipment but if the post office were to make the necessary alterations the capacity of lines which are at the moment fully used could be increased a hundredfold.

The reliability of information transmission can be increased if the speech fragments are converted into digital units. The usual analog transmission conveys all the finer points of speech frequency to the network but digital transmission has the advantage of requiring only two signals, 1 or o, which can be fully regenerated by means of intermediate amplifiers whenever necessary.

In this way telephone connections can be made over virtually unlimited distances without the slightest possibility of error or misunderstanding. Each oscillation is coverted into a binary signal and reconstituted at the other end.

This reconstruction of the original voice is incomplete but the similarity is so surprising that even the trained ear has the greatest difficulty in spotting the difference. The pulse code modulation process, as it is called, has also been successfully used to transmit television.

At Siemens central telecommunications laboratories in Munich PCM television transmission has been demonstrated. Each of the 625 lines is divided into 600 dots. Converted into binary code each dot takes only a hundred millionths of a second to transmit.

Another example of superimposition of information is the Golem information system, also developed in Munich. The abbreviation is derived from one of the originators of the system, a man by the name of Löw. In sixteenth-century Prague there was a high-ranking rabbi

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

the same name who was reputed to be able to infuse life into a clay figure, the Golem.

In Munich Golem was expanded into large storage unit-oriented list-organised investigation method, which hits the nail on the head of the twenty postulates on which the system is based.

The system can be expanded unlimitedly using items of information of any length. It does not use code numbers, operating instead with an unlimited number of name descriptors, units of information that can be mechanically processed, each of which represents a conceptually definite fact.

By means of a bisectional detection method the concept required is located in at most twenty seconds in the automatic, self-forming thesaurus and logically and hierarchically elucidated via an association matrix linking the descriptors with allied and ambiguous words.

Authorised users of the computer communicate with it by teleprinter, so the only extra that is needed is a data printer or reader. The computer's memory consists of magnetic cards.

Due mainly to carrier frequency photography, developed last year by F. Bestenreiner and R. Deml of the physics research section of Agfa-Gevaert in Munich specially for the purpose and recently convincingly demonstrated, the prospect of storing microcopies on the cards is good.

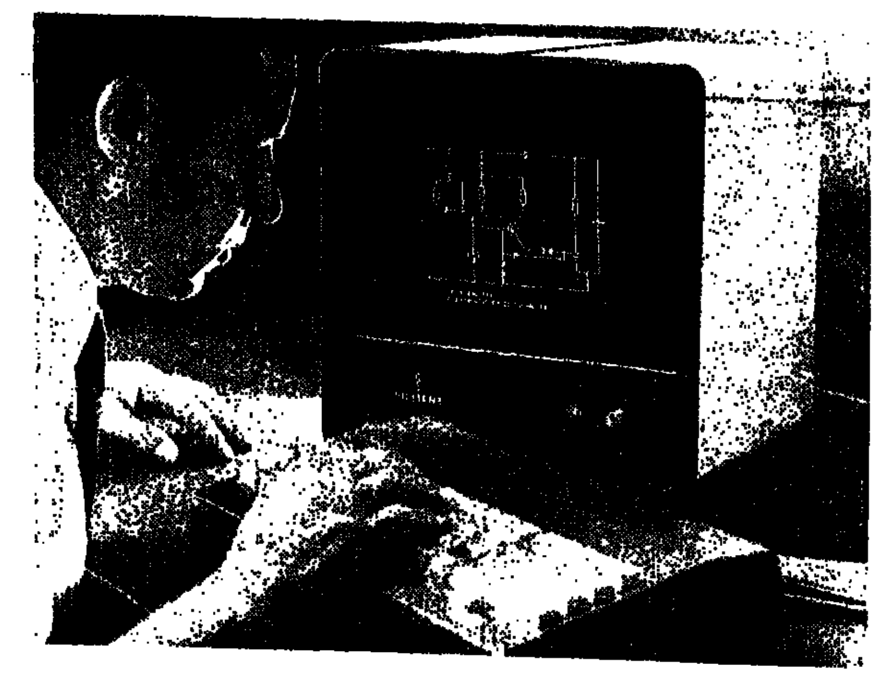
Siemens aim to store up to 2,000 pictures on one card. Each picture, four by five millimetres in size, contains four DIN A 4 (approximately foolscap) pages, so the card will contain 8,000 pages.

Most people will have come across plastic key rings and novelties that show one design when looked at from one angle and another when looked at from the other. This, roughly speaking, is the carrier frequency principle.

Each exposure is refracted and subdivided through a screen of about 300 lines a millimetre so that up to sixty pictures can be stored on one negative and read off merely by holding the negative at the right angle.

For reasons of reliability a mere ten pictures are to be superimposed in this way, making the number of pictures stored on one card 80,000. A memory of 2,000 cards would thus be capable of storing up to 160 million pictures, each of which could be read or printed on demand.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 29 July 1969)



A technician operating the Golem large-storage, unit-orientated, list organised investigation method. The system can be expanded unlimitedly using items of information of any length. It does not use code numbers, operating instead with an unlimited number of name descriptors.

(Photo: Siemens)

■ TOURISM

Füssen – ex-Roman camp new modern spa

CHRIST UND WELT

The picturesque town of Füssen lies between the Tirol summits and the lower Alps where the Lech after a stormy passage across Austria bursts through the rocky barriers of the mountains for the last time, forgetting its previous rage.

Füssen is a corner of the Middle Ages remaining but also a modern spa with a mild climate suitable for those who want to recuperate after the rigours of modern living by being near water and in the mountains.

It has been said that the Romans enjoyed bathing at Füssen. When all the baths that the Romans established in this country and Austria are added together it is difficult to understand how the world conquerors had time to go on to their military triumphs.

It has been established that "Foetibus" was the first Füssen, an encampment built to guard the ford across the Lech. It has also been established that the broad commercial highway, that today passes through the centre of the town, is a Via Claudia along which the Romans transported from Italy their supplies to the province of Rätien and to Augusta Vindelicum, that is today Augsburg. Along this same route the Fuggers and Welsers despatched their wares southwards.

Except for the roadway there is nothing left of what the Roman empire established. In the year 725 two monks and a bishop established a religous foundation on the Lech. There were to hand a few people to cut down the primitive forest that surrounded the site.

From the small cell where the two monks, Magnus and Gallus, lived who were later sanctified, the Benedictine foundation of St Mang sprang. Füssen developed around this religous foundation.

Füssen is a central town with 10,000 inhabitants. It is a town for sentimental recollections of past holidays of pleasure. Distressing advertising is nowhere to be seen in the town. This is all the more amazing in that the town is very close to the famous royal castles of Hohenschwangau and Neuschwanstein, visited each year by thousands of tourists.

At the moment the spa management spends the money it has available for the benefit of guests rather than on advertising. The present town can accommodate 2,500 people but this has proved inadequate and it is proposed to develop a new quarter at the eastern end of the town.

There is at Füssen a Sebastian Kneipp health centre – one of the most famous in the country – providing mud baths, sulphur baths and hikes among the mountain pathways. There are lakes for swimming and plenty of water sports. Fishing is possible in the Lech, well stocked with pike, carp and perch.

The part of the town called Faulenbach is devoted entrirely to health centre activities. There are 126 beds in the sanatorium which has its own sulphur pipeline and a special department for bathing and the Kneipp regimen. Guests can take treatment there and then return to their hotel.

A room with full board and lodging costs about 30 to 32 Marks. If accommodation is taken by the nature reserve it costs as little as 22 to 35 Marks. This is some distance away from Füssen. Private accommodation in Faulenbach and Füssen with breakfast costs seven to twelve Marks. There are hotels and pensions of all classes.

Full board is from 17 Marks. Breakfast and dinner with accommodation costs twelve Marks. At Füssen there are baths for those people staying in private accommodation. There are specialists and doctors at the baths to attend the guests.

Füssen's visiting card is the Weissensee. It is situated on route B 19 on the way from Kempten.

The lake has steep banks on either side with bright green firs, dark pines and red Scots' pines which create a symphony of colour against the grey of the towering mountains.

If the guest is seeking solitude he can go to Bannwaldsee, which lies still and calm in the midst of forests and meadows. To the west of the town there are swimming baths and parks for recreation.

Motor boats, sailing boats, rowing boats can all be hired on the Forggensee, a large reservoir from the Lech which fits in the landscape charmingly. Sailing regattas also take place here.

It is also possible to sail on the Hopfensee, seven miles to the northwest of Füssen. There is a small fishing village on the sunny southern slope. It is a popular holiday resort.



Füssen on the River Lech (Photo: H. Ar.)

There is here a farm house that provides full accommodation and has its own Kneipp baths. The menu includes five diets. A room with bath costs from 29 to 35 Marks per day. The Alladsee is idyllic and can be reached by travelling along a pathway for about three miles. The road passes through a quiet valley. The birds, plants and trees are all protected by law from destruction. On the Alpenrosenweg it is possible to visit Hohenschwangau which is situated midway up the mountainside.

A special mountain railway can take visitors to Füssen's own Tegelberg. From a vantage point 5,500 feet up there is a panoramic view of the Austria Alps and the Allgäu. The energetic can reach this point on foot with risk.

The next mountain is called the Säuling, about 6,000 feet high, is also not dangerous if the mountain climber is not carrying dutiable goods in his knapsack. The frontier passes across the mountain. Economy tours through the mountain area can be booked. They are not altogether without risk. Advice should be taken from the tourist bureau if it would not be better to have a guide. Places worth visiting such as Wieskirche and Oberammergau are close by.

But Füssen itself should not be forgotten. The best view of the town can be had from the ruined walls dating from the Middle Ages and the city tower. There is also the new bridge over the Lech. The Middles Ages atmosphere of the town is crowned by the "High Castle" which stands on an ancient town height, giving it a fairy-tale aspect.

This castle used to be the summer residence of the prince-bishops of Augsburg who previously ruled the lands around the Lech.

The Benedictine monastery obtained the aspect it has today at the beginning of the eighteenth century from the baroque master, Johann Jakob Herkommer. The monestary proudly owns four masterpieces of scupltur done in marmor marble for the high altar. A magical group of angels supports the chancel giving a happy element to the grandeur of the building. A fresco was found in the crypt in 1950, dating from 1000. This was rennovated to restore the freshness of its colours. It depicts Gallus and Magnus and recalls the frescoes that were found at Reichnau.

Füssen is a popular resort for families and the town is not ashamed of this. There is only a slight international atmosphere when the ice hockey championships are played off there in the splendid ice stadium the town possesses. It is well known that Füssen's team became this country's champions 14 times. In summer and winter guests can train for curling and skiing.

(CHRIST UND WELT, 25 July 1969)

Finanancial aid for nature reserves urgently needed

The Altmühltal Nature Reserve Association was founded in Pappenheim Castle. The Association's aim is the creation of the largest nature reserve that there has been in this country so far. The area designated is approximately 55 miles long and 23 miles wide.

Alfred Toepfer from Hamburg, chairman and founder of the Association along with Professor Haber, director of the Weihenstephan nature protection institute, have devised the main accent for the Altmühltal nature reserve. Alfred Toepfer wants the organisation he has established to accept responsibility for the financial affairs of the nature reserve.

But there is a dilemma in this situation. There has always been insufficient money available for the nature parks in Bavaria, despite the fact that the state government is responsible for providing financial aid for the parks and despite the fact that it is accepted that the upkeep of nature reserves is a vital aspect of preserving the resources of the country.

Equally the Federal government has only provided financial aid in recent years to the extent of 80,000 Marks for the maintenance of the reserves at Spessart, Rhön, in the Bavarian Forest and in the Veldersteiner Forest. The Federal state of Bavaria contributes a further 110,000 to this sum.

But the general view is that each year at least two or three million Marks are required. For this reason it has been proposed to establish in Bavaria an association that would raise this money.

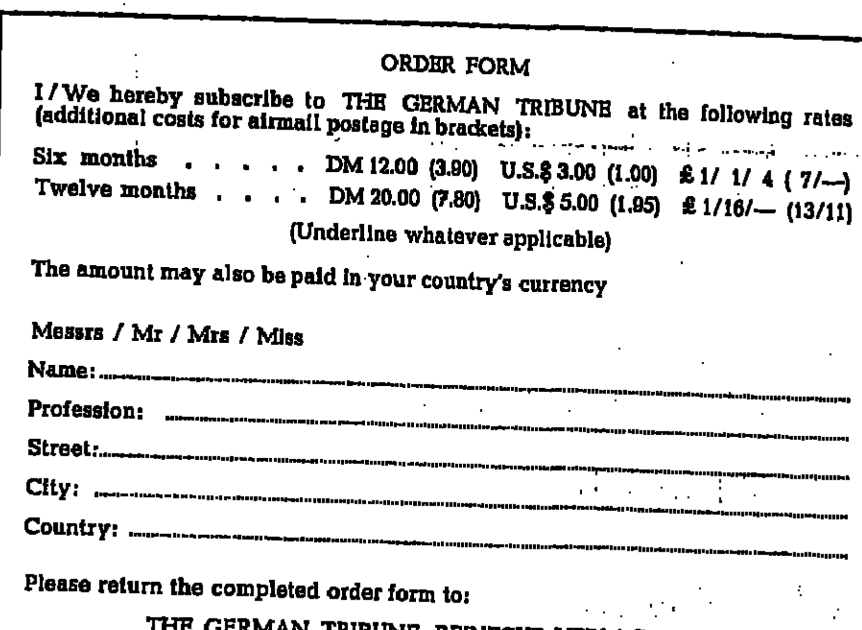
Alfred Toepfer and state councillor Hofmann are of the opinion that the nature reserve should extend between Regensburg, Ingolstadt, Nuremberg, Munich and Augsburg.

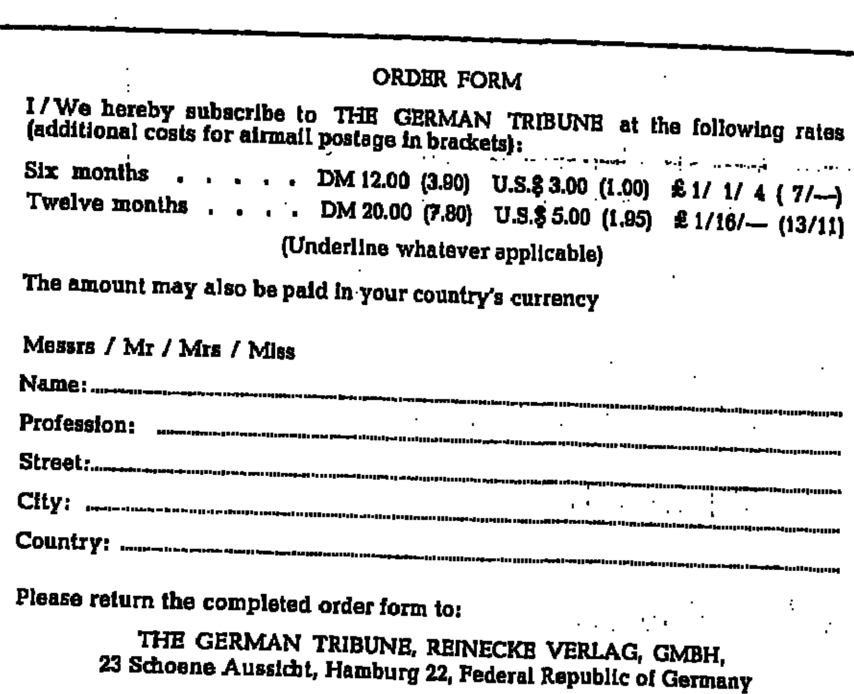
To the west the new autobahn between Nuremberg-Donauworth-Augsburg would form the boundary for the nature reserve. To the south the Danube would be the limit. To the east the boundary would stretch in an extensive curve from Kelheim to Regensburg and close to the Munich-Nuremberg autobahn. To the north the park would stretch to the area known as "Schmankerl".

Idyllic places to mediate can be found in almost every nook and cranny of Altmühl. There is a fortress, a ruined pile and a castle to delight the wanderer.

Wittelsbach funds have already been proposed to establish in the area between Altmühl and Donau a wildlife enclosure for wild pigs, deer and boar.

(DIE WELT, 25 July 1969)





■ SPORT

Tennis– the game for everyman!

Professionals have made no difference to the atmosphere at the Federal Republic Open Tennis Championship in Hamburg. Most of the spectators play the game themselves and as they root for their favourites they know only too well the tricks a tennis ball can play. Their eyes are riveted on the stars' every move. Everone is out to learn new tricks.

Non-tennis players, now is the time to start the hobby of a lifetime. Tennis can be played from six to at least sixty. The youngsters need only to be steady on their legs. Older players can play on for a virtually unlimited length of time.

In Cologne Richard Schönborn of Czechoslovakia, the man in charge of this country's Davis Cup team, recently opened a tennis school for children between the ages of six and ten. Each is given a stubby racket weighing over a pound and looking like a pastry board in the youngsters' hands.

"You can try it out at home, too," Schönborn says, recommending the use of a large room five yards by ten and a net or a piece of string two foot six above the ground. Children's puny arms do not have to carry the weight of long-handled rackets, which have often put off youngsters for good.

The overwhelming advantage of this practice racket is that the children can concentrate on the game. They learn how to estimate where the ball is going to land, to place it themselves and even to use spin. They learn to divide the court into four little quadrangles. Tactics automatically begin to play a part. The children master the game; the game does not master them.

This method has a snag, however, in that the children have to relearn everything when they move to a full-size court and are given junior standard rackets to use. But experience in the United States, Britain and Czechoslovakia has shown that the change-over can be completed in two months.

Schönborn is convinced that Czechoslovakia's rise to international standards is due largely to teaching children how to play the game.

Getting used to the game or the new environment is the first step. The most important realisation that games teachers have made in recent years is that whether the sport be swimming, gymnastics, skiing or mountaineering the first few steps, getting used to the new environment and rid of anxiety, are of crucial importance.

Then technique must be learnt. Hardly any players, no matter how talented they are, can manage without training: fifteen to twenty hours as a rule. Some take longer, some are faster. Either way, German thoroughness is for once in order. What is learnt in basic training is learnt for good.

Natural talents such as Thomas Mann's literary sonny boy Felix Krull may succeed in finding the perfect angle of incidence at their first serve and hold the racket just right for their first return. The ladies will be fascinated, the opponents astonished but the setbacks are bound to come.



Davis Cup doubles in Hanover – Federal Republic versus England. England won. (Photo: Nordbild)

It is usually the football players who lob the ball about once or twice and then say: "Shall we start?" procediing to zoom round the centre court, giving advanced players real touble with superb positioning.

Their advantage does not last long. Talented beginners make little prgress, stagnate and end by seeing the plodders pass them by while they play cards instead of training. Despite the money it costs no one can manage without a trainer. They must at least learn from a better player.

Once they have completed basic training they can go on to the tennis robot, an automatic trainer owned by most clubs in this country. Fed with a healthy reserve of balls the robot shoots them out at all angles while the player hotfoots it round the court trying to keep up with his mechanical opponent.

This takes much of the strain off the trainer, who cannot in any case return a service that fast, and as a spectator is in a better to positon to spot and correct his pupil's mistakes. The player, on the other hand, is kept on his toes and in condition.

Tennis careers usually begin in a club, the members and committee of which have succeeded by means of hard and painstaking work in convincing the general public that tennis is not a sport for the rich only. The only rule of the game, an unwritten law, is that players must wear white. But tennis gear need only cost fifty Marks or so.

The racket, too, need not be too expensive. Beginners are recommended not to buy a too expensive frame and to have it strung with plastic rather than gut. Plastic is impervious to the weather and although you can hit harder with gut safety and placing are much more important than speed to begin with.

Entry fees vary between 100 and 1,000 Marks, 200 to 400 being the average. Some clubs have occasional whip-rounds to pay for past investments, but this need not be the case. Membership usually costs 100 to 500 Marks a year, half price for juniors and special rates for families.

In this country the tennis club is not only a playground for talented youngsters. Late developers also have the opportunity of giving of their best. The element of playing the game is present at all club functions – car rallies, autumn dances, in the club swimming-pool or the clubhouse itself.

Most clubs now have playgrounds for children too. At the very least they will have a sandpit for the tots. In recent years the numbers of members and courts have increased considerably.

The "other side" is not inactive. In Hamburg a sportswear manufacturer is building tennis courts and hiring them out to the general public and more and more firms newly established in suburban areas are buying land for tennis courts to promote community feeling among residents.

Firms and clubs need not necessarily be working at cross purposes. Clubs stand to benefit from potential new members with a sound knowledge of the game who consequently need have no fear of making fools of themselves in the eyes of established members.

Even so, there is still shortage of courts. It will be a long time before the words of Sir Robert Dalling about a trip to France in 1604 are appropriate in this country. "You see more tennies courts in France," he wrote, "than drunks on the street in England." As yet the drunks still have the edge in this country too.

(DIE WELT, 1 August 1969)

Football clubs membership up

Football statistics for 1969 compiled by the Federal Republic Football League from information supplied by the sixteen regional associations indicate considerable increases in the number of clubs, members and teams.

Total membership of clubs affiliated to the league increased by 107,109 to 2,722,503. The number of clubs increased by 249 to 16,292. The number of teams regularly playing in all categories rose 2,566 to 84,763.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 16 July 1969)

GDR flag to be permitted at sporting events

A step forwards was the judgement of Federal Republic Sports League (DSB) president Willi Daume on the Federal government's ruling that in future the flag and national anthem of the German Democratic Republic may be used at international sporting events in this country.

There can be no doubt that this decision will end many a difficulty that would otherwise have arisen in connection with European and world championships and the 1972 Olympics in Munich.

It will also end the strain to which the DSB and sports organisations are subjected by the need to use political arguments where sporting arguments would be more in order. This combination has often led to tension on international bodies.

Despite protracted Cabinet debate as to the manner in which the decision is to be implemented the ruling has finally been made at a fortunate moment. It will take the wind out of the sails of many speeches at the Leipzig gymnastics and sports festival.

Even so, the Federal government has taken only a half-hearted step forwards. The ruling applies primarily to international meetings. Intra-German sporting contacts, which for years have existed on paper only, remain unaffected by the ruling. Sooner or later a decision will have to be made as to how to alleviate and intensify contacts between sports clubs in the two parts of Germany.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 24 July 1969)

Rulffs takes over from Karl Adam

Following the successful first race of the season for the new Ratzeburg eight in Amsterdam Karl Adam, 57, head of Ratzeburg rowing academy, has handed over full responsibility for the new crew to his assistant Manfred Rulffs.

"I will of course continue in an advisory capacity," Adam stated, "but Manfred Rulffs is now in charge of training. He has been largely responsible for the successes of the last Ratzeburg eights crews."

This decision, which Karl Adam says he has made of his own free will, brings to a surpising end the era of the world's most successful eights trainer.

Over the last ten years the Ratzeburg eights crews trained by Karl Adam have won two Olympic golds (at Rome in 1960 and at Mexico City in 1968), two world championships (at Lucerne in 1962 and Bled in 1966),and five European championships (at Macon in195n 1959, Copenhagen in 1963, Amsterdam in 1964, Duisburg in 1965 and Vichy in 1967). At the 1964 Olympics in Tokyo Ratzeburg won the silver medal.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 29 July 1969)